



THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3401.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Session will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 4th, at 32, Ranelagh-street, Piccadilly. W. chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following papers read:—
1. 'Pelling Parish Church, Kent,' by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne.
2. 'Old Traders' Signs in Little Britain,' by H. Syer Cuming, Esq., F.R.S. (Secr.).

W. DE GRAY RICHES, F.R.S., Honorary
R. P. LOFTUS BROOK, F.R.S., Secretaries.

THE SHORTHAND SOCIETY.—MONTHLY MEETING.

TUESDAY, January 3, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 8 p.m. Paper by Mr. E. GUEST, 'Orthographic Short-hand.' For admission apply to Hox. Esca, 190, Ebury-street, S.W.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS AND DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, January 2nd, 1893.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.; Season Tickets, 5s.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTY-FIRST WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.; Season Tickets, 5s.

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EVENING LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LONDON.

THE SECOND COURSE, consisting of six Lectures on 'Ore and Stone Mining,' by Professor C. LE NEVE FOSTER, D.Sc. F.R.S., will be delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jernyn-street, S.W., commencing at 8 o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, January 9th, 1893.

Tickets may be obtained, by Working Men only, on application to the Museum, on Monday Evening, January 2nd, from 6 to 10 o'clock.

Fee for the Course, 6d. Each applicant is requested to bring his name, address, and occupation, written on a slip of paper, for which the ticket will be exchanged.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.—SEASON 1892-1893.

A Series of Ten Educational Lectures will be given, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, by Mr. H. J. MAC- KENDER, M.A., Reader in Geography at the University of Oxford, in the Hall of the University of London, Burlington-gardens (by kind permission of the Senate), on successive Fridays, beginning on the third Friday of January (the 20th), at 8 p.m. To these Lectures, Fellows of the Society will be admitted free. Fellows can obtain tickets for members of their families at a fee of 5s. each for the Course. To bond-aid Teachers, Students of the London University Extension Society, and Training College students, the fee will be 2s. To the general public the fee will be 10s. In all cases the names of the holders will be written on the tickets, which are not transferable; and the holders may at any time be asked to write their names in a book in the entrance hall. Applications for tickets to be made to the Secretary, J. Savile-row, Burlington-gardens, W. The subject of Mr. Mackender's Lectures will be—(1) The Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (2) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (3) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (4) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (5) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (6) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (7) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (8) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (9) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia. (10) The History of the Relations of Geography to History in Europe and Asia.

Details as to fees, &c., will be subsequently announced.

NEWTON HALL, Fetter-lane, E.C.—Mr. FREDERICK HARRISON will deliver TWO LECTURES, SATURDAY, December 31, at 8, on 'Womanhood'; SUNDAY, January 1, at 7, 'Annual Address to the London Positivist Society.'—Admission free.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE TOUR.—

The Rev. HASKETT SMITH, M.A., the well-known Eastern traveller and Author, will CONDUCT A SPECIAL SELECT PARTY TO EGYPT, PALESTINE, CONSTANTINOPLE, and ATHENS, during the coming SPRING, under the arrangement of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, leaving London February 9, 1893.

A few vacancies are still left, and application to join the party should be immediately sent to Mr. H. Barn, 7, Kensington-square, Mansions, W., or to Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., 5, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4, where programmes can be had.

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JAMES HAFER, Secretary.

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The Council is prepared to appoint a PROFESSOR of LATIN. The stipend of the Professor will be 300l. per annum.—Applications, together with testimonials, must be sent in before January 10th.

For further information apply to IVOR JAMES, Registrar.

University College, Cardiff, November 30th, 1892.

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On TUESDAY, January 24, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and MUSIC.

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On MONDAY, January 30, and Following Day, the LIBRARY of H. CHRISTIE, Esq.

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"with us, as with all Aryan nations, a gallant soldier is the popular hero.....with the Chinese it is not so. Military prowess does not attract the applause of the people. In their eyes a man is a model hero who takes the highest degree at the examinations, and quotes the classics with the greatest fluency."

He it is who, "clothed with virtue as a garment," marries the heroine in the last chapter—of such a hero the love is always successful in the end—amid the plaudits of high and low.

Of these "social" novels a typical example is Sir John Davis's translation of the 'Hao Ch'iu Ch'uen,' known as 'The Fortunate Union,' the hero of which, Mr. "Iron," is inflexibly good and phenomenally clever from beginning to end. One must, however, be an enthusiastic Sinologue to read through works of this kind, few of which have the merit of brevity, and all of which, moreover, tend to produce in the mind of the ordinary reader an intense hatred of virtue. With

the shorter stories or novelettes, of which so many collections exist in China, the case is otherwise. These are fortunately almost beneath the contempt of literary folk, and are in consequence comparatively free from the bonds of Chinese classicism. They do reflect in some measure the varieties of Chinese life, and at least let us know what the Chinese really enjoy, for, after all, the worship of Confucius is practised at a considerable distance, and even among Celestials the wisdom of Mencius is provocative rather of yawns than of amusement. There is more imagination in them than the Chinese are usually credited with, their critics forgetting the extent to which the natural genius of the people is fettered by tradition, by literary conventionalism, and by the difficulties of scripts and dialects. Where that genius has had fair play—as in the selection of sites for temples and groves, in architecture and decoration, in art, up, at least, to the destruction of the Mings, in choice of colour and design, and in many other ways familiar to an observant resident among them—no inconsiderable share of the æsthetic faculty, both creative and appreciative, is seen to be the heritage of the sons of Han, although, for the reasons above indicated, it scarcely reveals itself in those portions of their literature that, much too exclusively, form the subject of Western studies.

Nor are the Chinese by any means altogether destitute of a sense of humour. For the most part their fun is broad farce, often not of a very delicate character, but that they are quite capable of the finer suggestion of the laughable under a grave exterior is sufficiently proved by the story quoted by Prof. Douglas of the man whose more than Noachian existence was put an end to by the curiosity of his seventy-second wife. To each human being at his birth the great King of Hades allots a page of the Register of the Underworld, and when the page is filled up with the record of the man's career he is called up—or rather down—for judgment. On one occasion the King, noticing that the volume wanted repair, tore a leaf out of it wherewith to mend the binding. The man whose leaf it was, thus overlooked, lived on and on till he attained the age of nine hundred and sixty-two, when his seventy-second wife died, and, on appearing before the judgment seat, inquired as to the cause of her husband's longevity, which had often perplexed her. This led to the discovery of the error that had been made, and, of course, to the summary ending of Chang's days. The well-known tale of 'A Fickle Widow' (one of the best in the present volume) is another instance of this quality of humour. Chwang, the happy husband of a third wife, the Lady T'ien, and a great student of the ancient philosophy, from time to time retired to the hills to meditate upon the works of the sages of old. On one of these occasions he came across a freshly made grave by the side of which sat a young widow, busily fanning the new mound. He begged to know the reason of this strange conduct, and the widow informed him that she was under a promise not to marry again until the earth above her late husband's grave should be dry. Hence the fanning, a labour in which Chwang gallantly offered to share. The offer was accepted, and Chwang

was rewarded by smiles and by a gift of the fan he had so deftly wielded. On his return home his contemplative mood excited the curiosity of the Lady T'ien, to whom he confessed the whole story. Her indignation was boundless: "If fate were to decree you were to die, it would not be a question of three years or of five years, for never, so long as life lasted, would I dream of a second marriage." How the lady's fidelity was tested and what were the dire results Prof. Douglas has told far more amusingly than we can, and to his pages we must refer the reader.

A more ambitious, and in some respects more essentially Chinese, story is the one that follows, entitled 'A Chinese Girl Graduate.' It turns upon the adventures of a young lady who dons male attire, and as a consequence finds herself eventually in the perplexing position of being simultaneously engaged to another girl and to two men. How she got into this coil, and how she got out of it and all parties were eventually made happy, is told with a good deal of humour; and despite the literary dressing to which all these stories have been subjected—a necessity for those to whom, through lack of familiarity with Chinese customs and habits of thought, much of the original would be without point or meaning—a pretty, quaint air of Celestialism is thrown over the narrative, and in reading it faint far-off memories come back, borne over long tracts of space and time, of bamboo groves waving under sunny skies, of sing-song speech and wandering whiffs of the sandalwood and camphor of the Far East.

Of the remaining tales, the story of 'A Matrimonial Fraud' and that of 'A Twice-Married Couple' are, perhaps, the best. The verses that close the volume are less attractive, not through any defect on the part of the translator, but because the whole beauty of Chinese poetry vanishes in the process of translation. The 'Kin-Ku-Ki-Kwan,' from which some of the stories are taken, is a repertory in forty volumes, compiled under the Ming dynasty. The story-tellers so commonly met with in Chinese streets take their materials mostly from this work. Some of the tales have been translated into Russian, German, French, and English (see 'The Casket of Gems,' by Dr. S. Birch), and they are all well worth translation as examples of the kind of literature the natural Chinaman really loves.

The illustrations are largely imitative of Chinese drawings, and many of them are successful enough. In others, to the eyes of a purist, the female faces are not sufficiently Chinese in character. On the whole, Prof. Douglas has produced a charming book, which younger folk may read with pleasure, and older people without any of that disappointment which the perusal of Oriental versions often produces.

Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life. By George Jacob Holyoake. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

It is no wonder that, having played an active and important part in public affairs for more than half a century, Mr. Holyoake should be tempted to look back on his long career, and set down his reminiscences of what he has done and seen and

heard for the benefit of a generation that has grown up since he ceased to take an active part in "agitation." It is all the more pleasant for him to do so now that the world in general has recognized his steadiness of aim, his rectitude of motive, and has ceased to regard his political opinions as dangerous, having, indeed, adopted most of the changes for advocating which he was persecuted and abused, and now looks upon them as part of the necessary order of things.

Mr. Holyoake was born at Birmingham in 1817, and the skill he showed as a child in the easier branches of horn-button making and the construction of tin lanterns pointed to his becoming a successful engineer. At one time he expected to enter the service of George Stephenson; but the project fell through, and "the hopelessness of sufficient and certain wages, and the idea of personal subjection associated with it," caused him soon to abandon the workshop. Birmingham being then a centre of revolution, in social and religious opinions as well as in politics, he attended lectures and meetings of all sorts, and became an apt disciple of Robert Owen, George Combe, and many others. How he maintained his wife and family he does not tell us; but he was busy as a propagandist for many years before 1841, when he took a regular engagement as a "social missionary" at Sheffield. There for thirty shillings a week he had to conduct a day-school and deliver three lectures a week on behalf of a now forgotten "Association of all Classes of all Nations," one of the pioneers of modern Socialism, or "Rational Religion," as it then preferred to be called. That engagement soon brought him into difficulties, which increased his fame and zeal in the career he had taken up. At Cheltenham he was arrested for allowing a "free discussion" to follow one of his lectures, and he had to expiate his offence by spending six months in prison. He came out of gaol a marked man, with so much prejudice against him that he was debarred from nearly every occupation in ways approved by the law, and greatly strengthened in views that inclined him to set the law at defiance. He edited and wrote for the *Oracle of Reason*, the *Reasoner*, and other publications then held objectionable, and made mischievous—or, at any rate, influential—by the efforts to suppress them. He was brought into association with Richard Carlile, Francis Place, and all the "dangerous" men of that day, and became a prominent agitator for the right of free speech, and for the removal, in the interests of free thought, of the "taxes on knowledge."

Mr. Holyoake, like most old men, is somewhat of a eulogist of the heroes of a past age:—

"Those who look back fifty years usually remember a few persons among working-class politicians of whom they find no parallel at the present day. In diplomacy, in oratory, indeed in every department of human professions or trades, some observe the same thing. Fifty years hence, people will look back upon these days and distinguish a few men in every class who surpassed all others in conspicuousness of service, manifesting qualities unlike any of their compeers. The reason is that there is excellence in every generation, but not of the same kind. The Quintin Matzys and Benvenuto Cellinis have been superseded by machinery; but the

genius which conceives the wonderful machines that now do the work of the world is but another form of genius, and surpasses in its way anything which preceded it. Henry Hetherington, Richard Moore, and James Watson, three working-class politicians, had remarkable qualities not common now, though no doubt there are men of this day as remarkable in relation to their time and the new work now requiring to be done."

He thus defines his political standpoint during the Chartist movement:—

"Though a Chartist myself and always acting with the party, I never joined in their war upon the Whigs. The Tories, as my friend Charles Reece Pemberton said, 'would rob you of 11. and give you twopence back.' The Whigs would not give you twopence, neither did they rob you of the pound, and were in favour of that legislation which would enable you to earn a shilling for yourself and keep the pound in your pocket. The Whigs were the traditional friends of liberty. The Tories were always against it. The Chartists suffered indignities at the hands of the Whigs and allowed their resentment to shape their policy. To spite the Whigs the Chartists gave their support to the Tories—their hereditary and unchanging enemies. The Whigs were the only political party standing between the people and the aggressive masterfulness of the Tories. It was upon Chartist resentment towards the Whigs that Lord Beaconsfield traded—and supplied the Chartist leaders with money to enable them to express it. I knew many who took money for that purpose. Francis Place showed me cheques paid to them to break up Anti-Corn Law meetings, because that cause was defended by Whigs. I saw the cheques which were sent to Place by Sir John Easthope and other bankers, who had cashed them. In some of Place's books which were sold to Josiah Parkes, and afterwards went to the British Museum, Chartist cheques may possibly still be seen. At the same time these Chartists were neither mercenary nor traitors. They did not take the money to betray their own cause, nor for their personal use, but to defray the expenses of agitation against the Whigs."

Mr. Holyoake's long experience of journalism gives value to his views on that subject. He says of Rintoul:—

"It was Mr. Rintoul's religion to produce a perfect newspaper, and in that sense he was the most religious man of his profession. If there are newspapers in the other world, no doubt Mr. Rintoul is the first journalist there."

Here is a characteristic story of Thornton Hunt:—

"Mr. Hunt told me how he had once applied for a place on the staff of a journal then of rising influence. He needed no introduction to the proprietor; his name was a letter of recommendation. When he had explained in what way he believed he could contribute to the development of the paper, the proprietor in a few words showed at once his knowledge of Mr. Hunt's character and knowledge of his own enterprise. 'Mr. Hunt,' said he, 'what we want is not strong thinking, but strong writing.' The policy, the fortunes, and success of the paper were all included in those few words. Of course the success of such a paper depends upon the sort of readers to whom it appeals."

Our author gives an attractive portrait of Robert Owen, and describes a visit to Harmony Hall:—

"No devisers are perfect all at once, even in community making, and the site chosen for it in Hampshire, remote from any seat of manufacture or of commerce, was a disadvantage. The quality of the soil was also against the success of the agricultural community. Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, being in friendly relation

with Robert Owen, was a reason why that site was chosen. Indeed, at that time it was difficult to obtain land anywhere. A beautiful avenue was preserved upon it; a part of the estate called Rosewood, with a sequestered building in it, was entitled to the name. Roads were laid out at great cost worthy of the Romans. An imposing hall was erected by Mr. Hansom, the inventor of the cab which Disraeli called the gondola of London. It was built as the 'new world' should be built. Forged nails, not machine-made nails, were used in fixing lath and plank. The parts out of sight were as honestly done as those in sight. There was nothing mean about the place. The lower rooms had a costly range of windows, the walls were tastefully panelled, the sides of the room were ribbed with mahogany, and all the tables, neither few nor small, were of the same costly material. The place served as a dining-room when I was there. The kitchen had hardly a rival in London for its completeness. So much was expended in this way (30,000*l.* altogether), that there was insufficient to put into cultivation the Little and Great Bentley farms.....Half a million of money was necessary to complete the community on the scale on which the board of directors commenced. The administration being democratic, there was no concentration of authority, so indispensable until success had repaid the capitalists. The arrears of rent accumulated, which the profit from the farms was insufficient to meet."

Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages.

Translated and edited by Ernest F. Henderson. (Bell & Sons.)

At a time when English record societies are busily engaged in printing critical editions of hitherto unpublished documents and English historical students are intently watching the progress made in the manuscript collation of the texts of our early laws and institutes by scholars of European reputation; when the history schools of our great universities demand of the successful candidate for honours an acquaintance with the original texts of constitutional documents, and when the editions of Dr. Stubbs and Mr. Gardiner are in the hands of every English schoolmaster, lecturer, and tutor throughout the country, an American-German student has issued, through an English publisher, a volume of translations of mediæval documents from standard printed editions, in the forefront of which is placed a section relating to England, occupying more than a third of the entire volume with the miserably inadequate selection of eleven historical texts. It might appear, therefore, from the above statement of the position, which we believe to be undeniable, that so far from testifying their gratitude towards the compiler of this book, a large number of historical workers would regard it with considerable distrust as being somewhat in the nature of a "crib." At the same time it is only fair to admit that there is a large and increasing class, including the somewhat mysterious person familiarly known as the "general reader," to whom the editions of Rymer and Thorpe and Stubbs must ever remain sealed books, though whether readers of this class can be seriously expected to master the technicalities which abound in the 'Dialogus de Scaccario' and the 'Modus tenendi Parliamentum' is a problem which could scarcely be solved even by the success of the present venture.

So far we have only expressed the inevitable criticism which must arise from a comparison of the selections given here as representing the main current of the constitutional theory in English history with those which are already in common use amongst us for a like purpose. Beyond this point the compiler must be credited with the admirable and praiseworthy design of making the English-speaking student familiar with the text of mediæval documents of which in many cases, at least in this country, he has not so much as heard. Moreover, the translations occupy by far the larger part of the volume, and on this showing the balance of usefulness is in favour of a compilation which enables students to become acquainted with such documents as the Rule of St. Benedict and the Golden Bull of the Emperor Charles IV. And yet we could wish that the compiler had not quite so hastily assumed that such an edition for the use of English students must necessarily conform to the ideal of an American university. The selection of the historical documents connected with the constitutional development of the Empire and its relations with the Papacy leaves little to be desired except that they had been presented to us here in the original texts. If this course had been adopted, and the introductory headings strengthened by the addition of a good glossary, we could have afforded to waive the further question of the possible improvement of the texts themselves. Then, with the exclusion of such unwieldy treatises as the 'Dialogus' in favour of certain early charters, and particularly of such documents as illustrate the constitution of the Court and Household in England and on the Continent respectively, a really valuable and important text-book might have been formed.

The translation of the documents—especially of those which are contained in the first section of the work—does not appear to be particularly satisfactory. It is true that great care and accuracy have been observed in the rendering of technical and obscure passages, but the translation is painfully wanting in the ease and vigour which characterize such contemporary productions as the record translations of the Selden Society and the Rolls edition of the Year-Books. Perhaps the translator's most successful effort is to be found in his version of the 'Dialogus de Scaccario,' in which he seems to have enjoyed the immense advantage of Dr. Liebermann's advice and assistance. However, owing to the corrupt state of the current text, even the most accomplished scholar must find himself placed at a terrible disadvantage in attempting to do justice to the inimitable terseness and *naïveté* of the original treatise. Madox himself did not collate the Exchequer MSS. quite accurately for his eclectic text, whilst that of the 'Select Charters,' from which this translation is derived, is still less trustworthy. There are, in fact, several passages in the 'Dialogus' which cannot be translated at all, owing to manifest corruptions; and it might be thought that an emended text was needed more at the present time than a fresh translation, especially since there are already two serviceable translations available, one

of which—that of the 'Select Charters,' privately printed at Oxford by the late Prof. Thorold Rogers, we believe—is certainly more readable than the present version.

We may quote two instances in support of our objection. It would be easy to give many others, but we think that these two will suffice. In the preface to the 'Dialogus' the following independent sentence occurs: "Sed fit interdum ut quod sano consilio nel excellenti mente concipitur, per hanc quasi per quamdam negotiorum methodum facilem consequatur effectum." This sentence is translated here as follows: "But it happens at times that what is conceived with sound counsel and excellent intent is carried through by, so to say, a routine-like method." But the words "intercedente pecunia citius convalescat, et quod difficile videbatur," should be read after "concepitur," a fact which disposes altogether of the above translation. Again, in the section concerning the constabulary clerk we read in the original: "Qua propter majores non facile possunt a regis presentia longius ire"; which is translated thus: "For the higher officials cannot easily withdraw themselves from the presence of the king." The "majores" in question, however, were not the "higher officials" at all, but always the "barons," and the true reading is: "Quia propter majora non facile possunt [constabularius et cancellarius] a regis presentia longius ire." The proof of the correctness of this reading is, indeed, to be found in a passage in another part of the treatise: "Quia constabularius a rege non facile potest avelli propter majora et magis urgentia."

We fear, therefore, that until a more perfect text of English mediæval documents is procurable, the task of their translation will remain somewhat hazardous, apart from the doubtful question of its ultimate utility; but since, for the present at least, the constitutional landmarks in the history of the Papacy and of the Empire are, unfortunately, but little known to us in the original texts, there remains at least sufficient matter in this carefully executed volume to make it a useful addition to "Bohn's Antiquarian Library."

Growth of English Industry and Commerce.
By W. Cunningham, D.D. Vol. II.
(Cambridge, University Press.)

It is said to have been a saying of the late Prof. Freeman that to write a good small book on any subject an author needed first to have written a good large one. Dr. Cunningham has reversed this process. Having produced a fairly good small book, under the above title, as far back as 1882, he has now followed up that enterprise by the production of a very large one, comprised in two stout volumes, containing between them something like 1,500 pages of solid information. *Solid*, indeed, is the adjective that most fitly characterizes this work. It is solid in the best literary sense, which is not always the most popular one. It is a book for the student rather than the general reader; and, in particular, for the student with a robust appetite for facts and a proper capacity for their assimilation.

Dr. Cunningham takes up the thread of

his story at the point where it was broken off on the conclusion of the previous volume (reviewed in the *Athenæum*, May 17th, 1890), namely, at the commencement of the "Elizabethan Age," which he regards as "marking the crisis" in the transition from "mediævalism to the rise of modern society." It is noteworthy, he remarks, that while "England's place as a leader in the history of the world" (in contradistinction, for instance, to the place occupied by Greece or Rome) "is chiefly due to her supremacy in industry and commerce . . . this supremacy is of very recent growth." "When Elizabeth ascended the throne England appears to have been behind other nations of Western Europe in the very industrial art and commercial enterprise on which her present reputation is chiefly based," and "in the great period of English literary effort it was undreamt of." Having thus struck the key-note of the present volume skilfully and decisively at the outset, he conducts his readers along a veritable gallery of carefully sketched scenes, representing not only the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, and financial aspects of "our island story," but, to a large extent, the political and geographical as well, and, in a still more special sense, the economical—the economical, that is, specialized after his own manner, and expounded in accordance with his particular personal convictions. It is in this last respect only that Dr. Cunningham's narrative displays any originality of treatment. The other parts are more in the nature of annals, like those of his great predecessors Anderson and Macpherson, to whom, as might be expected, his indebtedness is considerable; and in this respect he faithfully follows the lines of action traced in the previous volume. Occasionally a comparison is deliberately challenged with so very different an historian as Thorold Rogers, and then the laborious inductive method of the later writer presents a vivid contrast to the rather impulsive deductions of the professor; but for the most part the work pursues the even tenor of its way amid a profusion of references and quotations, always pertinent and often highly interesting, in the collation and apt arrangement of which its merit chiefly consists.

The industrial policy of the Elizabethan age was by no means novel. "In its main outlines it was protectionist, and utilized the various expedients which had been already tried and had been deemed successful." What gives it importance is that it sought to carry out those expedients thoroughly, to push them to their logical conclusions, and that it was put in operation by a body of statesmen of unusual sagacity, acting under the immediate superintendence of an able and resolute sovereign. Elizabeth was a typically fit monarch to preside over such a régime. Self-sufficient, patriotic, clear-headed, narrow-minded, she never doubted the ultimate capacity of herself and ministers to secure the welfare of her people by statutory enactment, nor shrank from any effort that in her judgment conduced towards that end. Her ideal of the English nation was that of a self-centred, self-supporting community, nourished from within, and concerned about exterior politics only to the extent of supporting that ideal.

Under the laxer administration of the Stuarts, and especially after the emancipatory process of the Civil War, these expedients lost much of their power, and, therefore, of their utility. They were only useful, indeed, when carried out in their totality and as the subjects of unceasing vigilance. Moreover, a new conception of national greatness and the means of achieving it was now making its appearance. Dr. Cunningham specifies two influences as of preponderating importance in shaping commercial and economical policy at this time. The former, which had regard to commerce, took the form of "a conscious imitation of the Dutch"; the latter was one of the by-products of Puritanism. On both these subjects he has much to say that is suggestive, but it is a pity he did not follow up his consideration of the last more fully. His doctrine on this point appears to be that the morality of Puritanism, being derived from the Old Testament rather than the New, introduced harsher economical conceptions than were familiar to preceding periods, whose morality was based on Christian ethics; and this is undoubtedly a thoughtful and pregnant generalization, only it is too casual for any purpose of philosophy. It is at least equally true that the political economy of the Old Testament was more democratic than modern economical teaching, professedly in agreement with Christian ethics; and it is a fact that several of the most eminent teachers of modern Socialism have been Jews. The relation of morals to economics is so profoundly important, and it has been so terribly neglected, that one cannot but regret more was not made of this admirable opportunity of elucidating a nice historical point by so eminent an authority. That Puritanism should induce "reckless treatment of native races" seems, from this point of view, natural enough; but that it should operate "in degrading the condition of the labourer" scarcely does so, at least without further explanation.

The prosperity of Holland, founded principally on maritime commerce, acted first as an incentive to this country to follow in her wake, and ultimately brought these countries into rivalry. The rivalry increased to enmity, and from the struggle that ensued England emerged victorious. Her destiny as a great colonizing power—"mother of free nations"—was now determined. England had been a colonizing power on a small scale before, namely, in her dealings with Ireland; and on all this part of her national history it will suffice to say here that the present volume is a valuable repertory of facts and of carefully matured judgments. She had next to meet the rivalry of France. Dr. Cunningham selects the period that witnessed the commencement of this struggle for giving his opinion of the mercantile system which came to an end as a guiding policy in commercial affairs at its close. "When all the blunders of theory and of practice on the part of the politicians and economists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have been fully exposed," he says—"and their blunders were many—the fact still remains that the mercantile system justified itself in the only possible court of appeal—by the logic of events; the power

of England was so maintained that Wellington won the battle of Waterloo and Napoleon went to St. Helena." In other words, it was a policy suited to the times, and fulfilled the purpose of its institution, so far at all events as this country was concerned. The policy was politically expedient, even if not economically sound, which he is content to leave in doubt. With the termination of this great struggle, however—again in England's favour—it became necessary to reconsider the whole economical situation. "The long-continued war had rendered inevitable a number of measures which were proposed and defended as temporary expedients. . . . But at the close of the war it was necessary to recast our policy, and to adopt some scheme which should tend to the permanent well-being of the country"; and the years of European peace which followed mark, accordingly, "a period when the doctrinaires were able to carry their theories into practice, and to recast the whole of our industrial and commercial policy in accordance with the views propounded in the 'Wealth of Nations.'"

With the appearance of this epoch-making book commences the new era in England's economical history. We have not space to criticize at any length what Dr. Cunningham says of it. He points out with clearness the precise service that Adam Smith rendered to political philosophy, namely, "in isolating the conception of national wealth, while previous writers had treated it in conscious subordination to the idea of national power"; and he describes with less distinctness the limitations of the economical service rendered, namely, the conception of labour as a commodity (of course with reservations), and of the possibility of its exchange on perfectly equal terms in an open market. He does not hesitate to tell some very unwelcome truths about competition; but he is rather unnecessarily severe on Smith in charging him with deliberate misrepresentation in connexion with the doctrine of the Physiocrats. It is true enough that "Quesnay's maxims were avowedly devised for an agricultural realm" (France), but it is also true that the physiocratic teaching was based upon a set of general, not particular inferences, drawn from the subordinate part which this school of thinkers held human agencies to play in the act of production: an obvious deduction from the teaching of Rousseau and the Encyclopædists. Smith did but adopt this teaching in an enlarged and (unhappily) exaggerated form, by including human labour power among the other powers of Nature; the fundamental character of the conception in either case was innate and essential.

Some minor features of this volume remain to be noticed. It is doubtless too late to protest against the implication contained in the title that commerce is not a form of industry, but certain sentences in which we find trade, finance, and even agriculture, apparently excluded from this category certainly read somewhat oddly. On pp. 443, 475, 485, and elsewhere, such passages occur. On p. 341 there is a statement that iron was first successfully smelted with pit coal by Roebuck, in 1760, at the Carron Iron Works in Scotland. The more

usual account is that this feat was accomplished much earlier in the century, by Abraham Darby, at Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. In some remarks on weaving Dr. Cunningham commits himself to the strange assertion that previous to the introduction of the power loom "weaving had not been a by-employment of husbandmen, but was pursued as a distinct craft." This is undoubtedly an error. Almost all contemporary accounts concur in giving it just that character. Nor when practised as a distinct craft was it "usually carried on" as in "cottages round Halifax, with their well-lighted upper stories," but far more often in a basement story, or even in underground cellars. In some kinds of weaving, as, e.g., cotton weaving, a site for the workshop immediately above or below ground was, indeed, almost an essential, the dampness being required to give tenuity to the threads. The subject of factory legislation, again, is but lightly touched upon, notwithstanding that, both in its immediate results and in its ultimate potentialities, this is probably the subject of greatest industrial importance in modern times. A similar remark may be made about co-operation, which is dismissed almost contemptuously. The modern doctrine of collectivism is not mentioned. Yet when every deduction is made from the value of this work which need be made or can be made, it remains—as has been said—a solid contribution to current literature as well as a highly important compendium of trustworthy information on the matters to which it refers.

Revolution and Reaction in Modern France.

By G. Lowes Dickenson, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. (George Allen.)

It is not our practice to review at length the reprints of University Extension lectures, but this little volume is so well arranged and so well conceived that it deserves more than a passing notice. For the very reason, however, that it is a valuable work we feel bound to point out certain defects which are serious in a book intended for elementary students. The first chapter, on the revolutionary period a hundred years ago, is, on the whole, judicious, but the author fails to bring out certain important points. For instance, where he mentions the Girondins only to bracket them with the Hébertists and other factions, he might have pointed out that the suppression of that remarkable band by the Jacobins was not so much a victory of the violent party over the moderate as the assertion of the supremacy of Paris and its municipality over the representatives of the provinces. This first great manifestation of the Commune should not have been lost sight of in a treatise of which the catastrophe is the insurrection of 1871. The succeeding chapters on the successive periods are suggestive, though they seem to imply a profounder knowledge of French history than that generally possessed by University Extension students. The chief fault of the respective sections is that too much space is devoted to the writings of philosophers and pamphleteers. The reason why this undue prominence is given to the influence of theorists is that the author essays in his series of lectures to work out

a scheme based on the idea that the history of France since the Revolution has been one of logical sequence—the history of the evolution of democracy, checked at intervals by reaction, but leading up inevitably to the Third Republic. The author has studied history too diligently not to be compelled to throw over his theory before the end of the book, for in his "Conclusion" he confesses that "there is nothing final in the form of the present Republic"; and in a previous passage he can only "suppose that the sovereignty of the people is finally accepted as the basis of government in France," with the qualification "unless the Republic should succumb to some more successful Boulanger."

The author has evidently pursued his studies of France in an English library—a library no doubt well provided with French volumes; but his doctrinaire guilelessness makes us suspect that he has not an intimate acquaintance with France, with Frenchmen, or with the French periodical press. Undoubtedly France of to-day is the direct offspring of the French Revolution, and the most rabid reactionary in the nation is a son of the Revolution, though he will not confess it, and perhaps does not know it; but the existence of the Third Republic is not the result of an historical development which took its rise a hundred years ago any more than the Second Empire was produced by the doctrines of St. Simon and of Fourier, which were in vogue during the Monarchy of July. Mr. Dickenson devotes a large space to the theories of these writers, whose teachings doubtless had a certain influence in bringing to an end the reign of Louis Philippe; but he makes no mention of two historical incidents which had more to do with the upsetting of the July monarchy and the subsequent advent of Louis Napoleon than all the pamphlets that were ever read at that period—the home-bringing of the Emperor's remains from St. Helena and the death of the Duc d'Orléans. In the chapter upon the Second Empire we have many pages devoted to the theory of Marx and the history of the International, but not a word about Louis Napoleon's blunder in 1866, when, by making common cause with Austria, he might have rendered Sadowa impossible, and, thus preventing the disaster of Sedan, have saved his dynasty and changed the history of France. Nations did not cease to be the sport of fate or of seeming accident because of the French Revolution; and the verses from the 'Troades' of Euripides printed on the title-page of this volume (which Mr. Dickenson ought to have translated for the benefit of his "University Extension" pupils) surely have no pertinence whatever to the history of France during the last hundred years, unless we take the view that things are regulated by inscrutable and unlooked-for fate rather than by the logical schemes of doctrinaires. The history of the Third Republic, again, is not that of the progressive development of democratic ideas in France, but rather that of the fortuitous durability of republican institutions owing to successive situations brought about mainly by the incapacity of the reactionary leaders, which have given new leases of existence to the threatened constitution. In certain questions of liberty the republican

governors of France to-day are as backward as the worst of the Bourbons, and features in public life under the Restoration which our author exhibits as examples of their reactionary policy are repeated under the Third Republic with scarcely perceptible difference. The circular he quotes of the minister at the elections of 1824 warning functionaries that they were bound to support the Government was unconsciously repeated in the Chamber in November last, by the Minister of Public Works of the Republic, M. Viette, in defending, amid the applause of the Radicals, the exclusion of four youths from a competition for the post of clerk in the "Ponts et Chaussées," on the ground that their relatives were reported to be reactionaries. The *Temps*, indeed, as a mouthpiece of the doctrinaires, deplored the system, but the Opportunist minister, in defending a principle which in France survives all régimes, had the support of the more democratic section of the Parisian press.

Our suspicion that the author has a larger acquaintance with books about France than with the land or the language is confirmed by several of his translations, though most of the French passages are rendered correctly. In the description of the *fêtes* in honour of the Federation of 1790 we read:

"At St. Andréol.....everybody without exception spread through the town into the fields, across the mountains of Ardèche and towards the meadows of the Rhine."

"At St. Jean de Gard near Alais the Catholic curate and the Protestant minister embraced at the altar."

In the first of these paragraphs "St. Andréol" is a misspelling of Bourg St. Andéol, familiar to readers of the 'Confessions' of Jean Jacques Rousseau; the "mountains of Ardèche" ought to be "mountains of the Ardèche," unless, indeed, it be correct for an English writer to drop the article before the names of departments, and to speak of "the préfet of Seine" or "the vineyards of Marne"; the "Rhine," we need hardly say, ought to be the Rhône. In the second paragraph "curate" is a misrendering of *curé*. The author cites and translates these two sentences to demonstrate how widespread in France was the sentiment of fraternity at a given moment; but Bourg St. Andéol is not only not on the Rhine, but actually in the same region of the Cévennes as St. Jean de Gard. Nearly all English writers about France are uncertain about the use of the nobiliary particle "de," so on one page of this book we find Broglie written without the particle quite correctly, as neither the title nor the Christian name of the duke is mentioned, while on the next page his stepfather with equal incorrectness is called d'Argenson. There is a translation of a passage of St. Simon describing the levee of "the ancient kings," as our author calls them, which is curious, for we are told that "the chief physician, the chief surgeon, and the nurse entered at the same time. The latter kissed the king, the others rubbed and often changed his shirt." It is to be hoped that the precise method of performing this quaint ceremony was illustrated to the perplexed University Extension students with the aid of a magic lantern. In another place a translation of a saying of Napoleon about municipal jobbery is rendered, "There

has been robbery of the roads, robbery of the paths." We imagine that "roads" and "paths" represent *routes* and *chemins*, but we have not the leisure to turn up the passage as the chief defect of this otherwise well-arranged book is that there are no references to the authorities quoted: their addition in the form of foot-notes would not have added three pages to the bulk of the volume, and would have increased its value threefold. A handbook for students loses its sole reason for existing if it is not so compiled as to stimulate its readers to consult original authorities.

Mr. Dickenson has made good use of the works of M. Taine. He would have done well to take example from that eminent historian, who, in spite of the microscopic elaborateness of his later writings, gives chapter and verse for every statement as well as for every quotation. The bibliography affixed to each section of this book would have been more useful had it been less abrupt. "Broglie Souvenirs" is sufficient, no doubt, for the practised student of French literature, but it might be serviceable to inform the persons for whose special benefit the volume is compiled that the Duc Victor de Broglie who wrote about the Restoration is not the surviving Academician who was Prime Minister after the Seize Mai. It is misleading, too, to quote "H. Taine, Le Régime Moderne," only the first volume of the series which bears that title having appeared. We hope that the health of the great historian may be speedily restored, and he may pass through the press the volumes of "Le Régime Moderne" on the Church and the University, part of the contents of which has already been printed in *La Revue des deux Mondes*.

We have one or two words to add about the style in which this little volume is written. As a rule the English is refined and clear, but here and there an amazing expression startles the reader. The only excuse for the use of a vulgar turn of phrase by a writer of refinement is when the startling vulgarity gives a force and lucidity to an idea that no conventional words will convey, but no idea is conveyed by an expression like "jerry-built tabernacle," excepting that of a confusion of metaphors. On the last page of the author's dissertation upon the Second Republic he says, "There was not then, as there is not now, a Morrison's Pill to meet the case; to remodel society in a moment of revolution was the illusion of 1848." Now, without any affectation, we protest that we have not the faintest notion of the effect on the human body of a Morrison's pill or for what ills it is said to be a specific; but more than that, we are quite certain that none of Mr. Dickenson's University Extension auditors who is in the enjoyment of sound bodily health is better informed than we, unless, indeed, he be engaged in the commerce of drugs. In these days of unabashed advertisements it is rather bold for an educational writer to sing the praises of a patent medicine, even in a parable, as he runs the risk of seeing his name publicly affixed to a testimonial affirming that a University Extension lecturer has declared that Morrison's pills are good for remodelling revolutions, just as the ancient remedy of tradition was warranted to cure earthquakes.

Some of the misprints in the volume seem to have been designed for the purpose of darkening the knowledge of the reader; for example, in the description of the Coup d'État we are told that "on the morning of the 2nd the Deputies who managed to enter by a side door were met by their President with the discouraging words: 'Gentlemen, it is evident that the Constitution is being violated: *night* is with us, but not being the stronger party I invite you to withdraw.'" It is hardly necessary to add that the italics are ours.

Calendar of Close Rolls, 1307-1313. (Stationery Office.)

We reviewed some time ago the first volume of the 'Calendar of Patent Rolls' now in progress under the superintendence of the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. The 'Calendar of Ancient Deeds' has also been begun; and now, with the Close Rolls, the new system has made a beginning in all the three branches contemplated.

Although the Close Rolls are of less interest on the whole than the Patent Rolls, it is claimed for them that they illustrate the "history of every branch of the public administration, judicial, civil, ecclesiastical, naval, and military." There is, however, no historical introduction to the volumes in this series, so that it is not easy to derive any general impression from their contents. We should select as among the most interesting those which illustrate international relations. Some of these have been printed in the 'Fœdera,' but others are new. As is well known, the mediæval system of reprisals authorized the seizure of foreign merchants' goods for injury done to Englishmen in their countries. Many curious examples of that practice occur in this calendar, and indicate the course and character of trade at the time. A letter to the King of Norway (October 20th, 1312) requests the release of merchants from King's Lynn, whom he had "arrested without cause, the said merchants going to his realm for trading purposes to the number of four hundred men, and their ships and goods to the value of 6,000*l.* sterling and more." King Edward protests his astonishment at such conduct, having always "caused justice to be done in his courts to the King of Norway's men bringing complaints against his subjects." Or, again, goods belonging to English merchants having been taken from them in Zealand, three Dutch ships were detained in reprisal on the Yorkshire coast.

The perils of which trade was exposed from piracy are manifest enough. A Bayonne ship returning from Flanders, with (it was alleged) over 2,000*l.* worth of cargo, was set upon by Genoese galleys, most of its crew killed, and the ship carried off. The king insisted on reparation by the *podesta* of Genoa. A Norwegian pirate, Aslak Stellsone, is also found seizing an English ship off the coast of Norway. The coast of Flanders, too, we find was haunted by native pirates. Spaniards, again, board and sack the ship of a Norman merchant carrying wine from Gascony to England. The King of Castile refuses reparation, and the authorities of Sandwich are thereupon authorized to arrest the goods of Castilian merchants to an equivalent amount. The

names of ships are a pleasant study, some of them still familiar: the Rose, the Welfare, the Plenty, the Blithelef (merry life), jostle the Christopher, the Grace Dieu, the St. Mary, and other names of later renown.

On the whole, the tone of the "letters close" in matters international is firm and dignified. The Count of Flanders is warned against allowing his subjects to convey arms to the king's enemies; even the interest of "bondholders" (as we should say now) is looked after, the repayment of loans made abroad being insisted on.

As to the execution of the work in the volume before us, when we say that Mr. Lyte has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. W. H. Stevenson (although his name is not found on the title-page), we need scarcely add that it is a most scholarly production, and represents a vast amount of hard and intelligent labour. The identification of place-names at home is in itself an arduous task, but when we add that of foreign names, often mangled almost out of recognition, it is marvellous that Mr. Stevenson should have been hardly if ever baffled. A hundred and thirty pages of index are by no means the least important portion of the volume. Mr. Lyte again explains, in his preface, the system he has adopted with "Fitz" and "Filius." So far as we can see, it has the effect of retaining "Fitz" where the meaning is "son," and of substituting "son of" where Fitz does not mean "son," as in the cases of Fitz Alan and Fitz Payne. The fact is that this troublesome prefix eludes classification.

NEW NOVELS.

Mrs. Juliet. By Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

The Stepsisters. By E. McQueen Gray. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

An American Monte Cristo. By Julian Hawthorne. 2 vols. (Allen & Co.)

Aladdin in London: a Romance. By Fergus Hume. (Black.)

Prince Schamyl's Wooing. By Richard Henry Savage. (Routledge & Sons.)

Mrs. HUNT plays successfully on such old romantic themes as a clandestine marriage, a young wife passing for years as a dependent maiden whilst her husband lingers in foreign parts, the personation of a dead man by a rascal from Australia, the interception of love letters, and the incrimination of innocent people on charges of poisoning their friends and relatives. Considering the length of time which has passed since the least ancient of these themes was looked upon as original in tri-voluminous fiction, the author of 'Mrs. Juliet' has managed to produce a fresh, attractive, and decidedly entertaining story. Her villain, who clearly might have been a type of all that is hackneyed and commonplace, is saved from that reproach by his studied characterization, and his final letter to the heroine, in which he makes a clean breast of his rogueries, is a thoroughly diverting piece of cool insolence and assumed hypocrisy. Lack of originality in plot is no crime in the eyes of a reader who discerns vigour and hardihood of treatment.

That a story may be entirely unsensational and yet exceedingly improbable is the verdict which many readers will pass on Mr.

McQueen Gray's pleasant, long-winded, and unconvincing novel. To begin with, the amiable M. Victor Thomson, whose naïve experiments in philanthropy are so divertingly related in the first volume, might conceivably exist in a small provincial town; but in a Parisian millionaire, an eminent authority on art, a frequenter of the clubs and of racecourses, such innocence is incredible. Then, again, Julie Fitzgerald, who for two volumes out of the three is pictured as a brilliant and intensely selfish and deceitful flirt, and who, after her social elevation, hankers desperately after the life of the Quartier Latin, is suddenly pulled up short on the brink of the abyss, and converted into the *dea ex machina* of the plot. After deserting her stepsister without a pang, a chance meeting revolutionizes her whole character. Kleptomania plays a large part in the story; but it cannot be said that the subject is artistically or naturally handled. The vindication of the heroine, again, lacks conclusiveness. If Mr. Gray's portraiture of Parisian life cannot be pronounced vivid or suggestive, it is at least genial, and in places mildly amusing.

In abrupt and startling contrast to the sober methods of Mr. McQueen Gray is the lurid melodrama of Mr. Julian Hawthorne. The novel is true to its name, for not only is the hero fabulously wealthy, but he effects his escape by an exchange of bodies. Mr. Hawthorne deals in mystery, murder, and enchantment in his accustomed bold and dashing style. 'An American Monte Cristo' is wildly improbable, for Mr. Hawthorne scorns to court credence by attention to circumstantial detail. Still its absurdities are engaging, and but for its extreme sketchiness the story is told with skill as well as freshness.

Brahmins obeying the owner of a ring; twenty millions sterling always at the disposal of the lucky man who holds the sacred emblem; various transfers of the said emblem, under more or less impossible but romantic circumstances; and a couple of revolutions in a Danubian state thrown in as *hors d'œuvre*—such is Mr. Fergus Hume's new bill of fare. It must be confessed that his carte gives evidence of sameness. We know that ring, that Aladdin in London, and above all that republic of Busk, with its Princess de Lusignan and its General Upravado; and we know where they came from. Nevertheless, this romance should not be hastily excluded from the next batch of half a dozen novels laid in to vary the monotony of a winter evening.

The success achieved by Col. Savage in 'My Official Wife' gave rise to expectations which his subsequent efforts have been very far from fulfilling. His new story of the Russo-Turkish War is full of incident, intrigue, alarms and excursions; but the grotesque jerkiness of the author's style recalls Mr. Burnand's parody of Victor Hugo more than anything else. To write a whole novel in the style of Mr. Jingle is magnificent, but it is not literature. There must be more full stops in 'Prince Schamyl's Wooing' than in any other novel of similar length that was ever published. Some doubts are cast on Col. Savage's historical qualifications by his allusion to the "aged Czar Alexander." The late Tsar was only sixty

at the date of the Russo-Turkish War. But such an error is venial alongside of the irredeemable ineptitude of the dialogue and narrative. After 'Prince Schamyl's Wooing' one would welcome even the seven-leaved sentences of Mr. William O'Brien's 'When We were Boys.'

EDITIONS OF THUCYDIDES.

The Seventh Book of the History of Thucydides. The Text newly revised and explained, with Introduction, Summaries, Maps, and Indexes, by the Rev. H. A. Holden, LL.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)

The Fifth Book of Thucydides. Edited, with Notes, by C. E. Graves, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

Thucydidis Historiarum Libri VI.-VIII. Ad Optimos Codices denuo Collatos. Recensuit Carolus Hude, D.Ph. (Nutt.)

DR. HOLDEN has spared no pains in producing an elaborate edition of Thucydides's masterpiece. He has prepared an excellent text based on the three oldest manuscripts, relying on Hude for the readings of the Laurentian and Vatican MSS., and having himself collated the British Museum manuscript M. This collation is in itself a valuable piece of work, as the codex has not hitherto been properly collated. The treatment of the text is judiciously conservative, and our editor will have none of Dr. Rutherford's innovations. We object to the reading *κρείσσονος*, chap. iv. § 2, after the scholia, preferring the reading of the Vatican manuscript B, *κρείσσονος ὄντες*. Nor can we accept Stahl's explanation of the passage, which Dr. Holden accepts, rendering *ἐπεινεγκὴν οὐτε ἐκ πολιτείας τι μεταβολῆς, τὸ διάφορον αὐτοῖς ὡς προσήγοντο αὐ, οὐτ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς πολλῶ κρείσσονος*, "to bring to bear upon them anything whereby they might have gained over (or 'reduced to dependence') the party at variance with them, either by a change of government or as the result of a decided superiority of military force." Now *τι* must from its position be taken adverbially, and *τὸ διάφορον*, which refers to the previous *ὁμοιοτρόποις*, must mean "the difference of their institutions," in fact "their superiority"; the object to *προσήγοντο* being got out of *αὐτοῖς*, while *πολλῶ κρείσσονος ὄντες* irregularly balances *ὡς προσήγοντο αὐ*. Just below, on *τά τε πρὸ αὐτῶν*, we find the note "*τά πρὸ αὐτῶν*: adverbial accusative, 'before them,' sc. the late events, i. e., before they had sustained their late defeat by sea." Surely we have a determinant accusative, "as to their previous experiences." In the next chapter we have the following note: "L. 26. *προκινδυνεύει τε*. Observe the hyperbaton of *τε*, which should follow *ἐπαρσύνοντες*." As the *τε* is one of Krüger's insertions, why does not Dr. Holden place it where he says it should be? Why, again, does he admit *μέρος* after *μέγα*, as he makes *μέγα μέρος* equivalent to *μέγα ἑἷς* itself? On chap. lxiii. § 1, we find the following note: "L. 12. *προφθάσοντας φυλάσσειν*, 'to occupy the passes by anticipation with a guard,' a reversal of the usual construction, which would be *προφθάσαι φυλάσσαντας*." Here we have a curious mistake; for as the Athenians had not the slightest intention *φυλάσσειν*, the resemblance between the construction in question and *προφθάσων ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ διελθόντες* is a matter of sound, not of grammar. In fact, *προφθάσοντας φυλάσσειν* might be paraphrased *καταλαβόντας προφθάσαι καὶ φυλάσσειν*. On the whole, however, the commentary is excellent, while there is a sufficient *apparatus criticus*—unfortunately, as an appendix—besides full indexes, and three admirable maps. The typography and general get-up of the volume are, as is usual with the publications of the Pitt Press, most admirable.

We heartily welcome another book of Thucydides from such a first-rate editor as Mr. Graves, and hope that he will eventually reach bk. viii. in one direction, and bk. i. in the other. Those who have used his edition of the fourth book will not want any recommendation from us, but for the benefit of others we may say that his erudition is backed up by sound judgment and robust common sense. Mr. Graves frequently differs from Classen and Krüger, and in almost every case we are compelled to agree with him. The defence of the plural *αἱ ξυμμαχίαι*, which Classen, after Cobet, changed to the singular as only the alliance between Athens and Sparta is meant, chap. xxvii. § 1, is a good example of sound scholarship and acumen. It is not easy to see why Mr. Graves has given no help towards the rendering of the second clause of the third sentence of chap. xx. beyond Jowett's somewhat free paraphrase. The sentence *οὐ γὰρ ἀκριβὲς ἐστίν, οἷς καὶ ἀρχομένοις καὶ μερόνισι καὶ ὅπως ἐτυχέ τῳ ἐπενεγνέτο τι*, undoubtedly demands a perfectly literal translation. It is surprising that the well-known sentence, chap. xxii. § 2, *νομίζοντες ἡκιστα αὐ σφίσι τοῖς τε Ἀργείοις, ἐπαυθὺ οὐκ ἤθελον Ἀμπελίδου καὶ Λίγνου ἐλθόντων ἐπισπένδεσθαι, νομίζαντες αὐτοὺς ἀνέν Ἀθηναίων οὐ δεινούς εἶναι*, though so admirably explained, should be pronounced "probably corrupt," whereas it is a typical specimen of Thucydidean irregularity. There ought to be a note on *ἐς ἅλλα*, chap. xxvi. § 3, and on the difference of tense between *ὄραν* and *ψηφίσασθαι*, chap. xxvii. § 2. There should not be any hesitation about taking *καὶ* with *ἐπαγώνται*, chap. xlv. § 1, as it gives the most regular construction and falls in best with historical probabilities, it being tolerably clear that the Lacedæmonian envoys had won over a majority of the Athenian senate. There is an appendix on the desperate passage in chap. cxi. § 5 (end), and full indexes. The commentary is, on the whole, sufficiently full, and cannot fail to improve the scholarship of all who consult it.

Dr. Hude gives us a very full *apparatus criticus*, comprising his collation of six out of the seven principal manuscripts of Thucydides's 'History,' and Stahl's readings of the Florentine or British manuscript now in the British Museum (11,727), also any important readings of the other manuscripts, and a selection from the erasures and interpolations of modern critics. We have not had opportunities for testing Dr. Hude's collations exhaustively, but our examination justifies us in asserting that the work seems to have been thoroughly and carefully executed, which is more than can be said of Eggeling's (Stahl's) collation of M, the British Museum manuscript, as Mr. E. C. Marchant and Dr. Holden have testified. Dr. Hude's text is not altogether satisfactory, as although he deprecates the wholesale alterations suggested by the Dutch school of critics, he has admitted several unnecessary interpolations, some of which—e. g. [*τε*] and [*μέρος*], bk. vii. chap. lvi. § 4—are not properly distinguished from the suggested excisions. Many of these, too, are needless. We are surprised that nobody has thought of the simplest way of emending the following passage, which we give according to Krüger:—*Αἰγινήται, οἱ τότε Αἰγίαν εἶχον, καὶ ἐπὶ Ἑστιαύς οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ [Ἑστιαύαν οἰκούντες]*, p. 113. As *Ἑστιαύαν* is sound, the nostrum proposed is to banish Krüger's *οἰκούντες* and write *οἱ* for *οἱ*. Specimens of unnecessary bracketing are to be found: Bk. vii. chap. xix. § 2, *παραλήσιον δὲ [οὐ πολλῶ πλέον] καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Βοιωτίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ καὶ τῆς χώρας τοῖς κρατίστοις [ἐς τὸ κακουργεῖν] ψκοδομεῖτο τὸ τεῖχος*. We are quite willing to admit the general superiority of C, the Laurentian manuscript, but in this passage the reading of B, the Vatican manuscript, is manifestly right—*παραλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλέον*. We consider that Dr. Hude has set far too high a value on Krüger's con-

tures, as he has incorporated into his text many which are hardly worth notice in the *apparatus criticus*. However, with the exception of the scholia, Dr. Hude has conscientiously supplied us with all the requisite means for emending his text, and has produced a most valuable aid to the study of his author. It is earnestly to be hoped that he may treat the first five books in the same manner. The typography is admirable.

TRAVEL IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Labrador Coast (New York, Hodges & London, Kegan Paul & Co.), which Dr. Alpheus Spring Packard describes, is as mysterious a part of the globe as many which are less accessible. It is many years since Dr. Packard visited that inhospitable district of North America, which Canada and Newfoundland share between them, and much which is contained in this book would be an old story, if it were not the case that nothing new can be told about it. Hence what he saw in 1860 may be novel to those whom he addresses after the lapse of more than thirty years. Codfish, which were plentiful when he was there, are plentiful still, and thousands of fishermen continue to catch cod, herring, and salmon in the icy waters which wash a rocky and barren coast. No one, indeed, who has seen the coast of Labrador has a desire to penetrate inland. A few have done so, and they have found the insect life an obstacle to comfort and travel, and they have no other reward than the sight of some wonderful waterfalls. The writer of these lines has seen enough of Labrador to satisfy the curiosity of any rational being. Yet, as Dr. Packard notes, there is something to be witnessed which may surprise, if it should not please, as "here people are born, live, and die who have never seen a horse, cow, sheep or cat, or a civilized dog. Wild Esquimaux dogs, savage, wolfish creatures, are the only beasts of burden." During the short, but hot summer the mosquitoes are as sanguinary as the most ferocious Esquimaux dog.

The Barren Ground of Northern Canada, as represented by Mr. Warburton Pike (Macmillan & Co.), appears to be one of the least attractive parts of the Canadian North-West. One of his inducements to visit this region was to see and slay a musk-ox. This animal is a relic of an earlier age, to use Mr. Pike's own words, and according to his account of it, the day cannot be far distant when the musk-ox will be as rare as the buffalo. He was delighted when he saw and killed one, but he felt differently when he afterwards saw herds of them. The Indians who were with him attacked a herd remorselessly, and, as he writes at p. 108, "a sickening slaughter, without the least pretence of sport to recommend it, now took place till the last one was killed, and we were busy skinning till dark." Many passages in Mr. Pike's book confirm the view which we have often taken of the red man's disappearance. Small-pox, drunkenness, and other civilizing agents do but accelerate a result which is the consequence of his improvidence. He kills wild animals for the sake of killing them, and he follows the extinction of his food. The fifteenth chapter contains a narrative of an escape from death by starvation, which recalls a thrilling chapter in Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle's trip across the Rocky Mountains. The sketch map of Mr. Pike's journeys would have been more serviceable if his route had been clearly indicated.

THE title of a book should not be a conundrum, and that is why we object to *The Mediterranean Shores of America*, which Dr. C. P. Remondino has chosen for that of his book (F. A. Davies Co.). He makes the purpose of his book clearer in the sub-title, which is 'Southern California: its Climatic, Physical, and Meteorological Conditions.' Dr. Remondino, whose name seems to smack more of the Mediterranean

than the place of which he writes, is enthusiastic in his descriptions. He can boast that the Southern climate has advantages which are almost unique. The following statement relative to San Diego is remarkable: "In this city the cautionary storm signals, consisting of the various coloured flags and lanterns that are generally used at seaports in the rest of the United States, were returned to the Washington office after having laid [sic] here for eight years without ever having once been used." What of earthquakes? Are they as rare as the thunder and lightning from which California is exempt? He adds that in this favoured region "disease and death may be kept at bay, and life enjoyed to the end of the term of man's natural existence." There is a portrait at p. 155 of a man who is said to have lived to one hundred and ten, but of whom no particulars are given in authentication of this statement. As a picture of the country the book is attractive, but we cannot recommend it as a trustworthy guide. There is too much rose colour in the descriptions. If they are accurate, why do not the inhabitants of the Eastern States make a pilgrimage to Southern California and settle there? There is room for all of them, and the temptation of living to one hundred and ten is sufficient to induce them to migrate.

MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER is another of those patriotic Americans who are smitten with the Californian craze, and has written a book with a foolish title, *The American Italy: Our Italy* (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.). He is well acquainted with the Pacific slope, and he seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the Earthly Paradise is situated on the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean. Three hundred miles east of San Francisco the garden of the world is situated, provided his figures and theories are correct. As his book is apparently written to induce strangers to visit the region which he depicts in glowing colours, it is fair to him to extract a short passage from his eulogium upon a spot which Nature has enriched with all good and beautiful things:—"The United States has here, then, a unique corner of the earth, without its like in its own vast territory, and unparalleled, so far as I know, in the world. ... Here is a region, larger than New England, which manufactures its own weather and refuses to import any other." That form of weather must differ widely from the weather of New England in order to merit praise. It might be supposed that the New Englanders would crowd the territorial paradise of the Pacific in winter. But they either stay at home or go to Florida or some favoured part of Italy, Egypt, or Algeria.

The Canadian Guide-Book, by Charles E. D. Roberts (Heinemann), is filled with practical information. The maps are carefully executed, and the letterpress is readable as well as useful.

The Land of the Almighty Dollar (Warne & Co.) is the title of a work by Mr. Panmure Gordon which has an American stamp. The title is more comprehensive than the book, which deals with that small section of North America in which New York city and Chicago stand. One of Mr. William Black's well-known works is called 'The Monarch of Mincing Lane'; a work of which Mr. Panmure Gordon might be the hero could be styled 'The Monarch of the Stock Exchange.' He is one of the members of the body which serves as an intermediary for those who have money to invest or invested funds to turn into money, while he sometimes offers to the public fresh opportunities for making fortunes. Much of his strategic skill as a financier was learnt when serving Her Majesty with distinction in a crack regiment, so that he is as greatly superior to the ordinary City man as he is to the commonplace American tourist. Judging from his book, he seems to have thoroughly enjoyed himself in America, and it is possible that he learned there some new lessons in financing. All that he writes is well expressed, and if he had not

peppered his pages so lavishly with French words and phrases, he would have deserved praise for style. His knowledge of French seems to be thorough, yet he would have done better to open his first chapter with an English sentence instead of a French one, which we have seen cast in a different mould. His high spirits give a fillip to his readers, and many who peruse short chapter after short chapter will pay him the enviable compliment of finding him concise.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Middlesex County Records. Edited by J. C. Jeaffreson. Vol. IV. (Chapman & Hall.)—The present volume of this well-known series covers the period from 1677 to 1688, and, as we might expect from its predecessors, is rich in interesting information. It is greatly to be regretted that the records are often sadly defective, and it is disappointing that they contain so little about the Popish plot. We must be thankful, however, for what they do contain, and for the useful classification of their contents in Mr. Jeaffreson's elaborate preface and still more elaborate index. We wish he could divest himself of the habit of employing such fantastic expressions as "curial manuscripts" and "sessional paleography"; and we would urge him most strongly to add, in brackets, the actual date to the regnal year throughout. But with these exceptions we have nothing but praise for his work. For the purposes of the student the system he has adopted is far superior to that of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which produces invaluable information in so scattered and disjointed a form that it is difficult to ascertain what its reports do or do not contain. But Mr. Jeaffreson might do even better if he would prefix to his lengthy preface a brief table of its contents. Trials for high treason, which form the first group, comprise those arising from Danvers's plot (1665); from the alarming riots of 1667, in which some two thousand rioters in all were engaged; and from the prosecution of Popish priests, of which several are here recorded. There were also serious weavers' riots in 1675, caused by the introduction of the "ribbon loom" from Holland. Houses were broken into and looms destroyed throughout the weavers' district in East London. But in these cases the pillory was considered sufficient punishment. In dealing with crime the editor first directs the attention of his readers to the murders and assaults committed by persons of good social position, and then passes to the general callousness and inhumanity of the time. Of this he gives striking instances. But more curious are the numerous cases of "spiriting," that is, entrapping men and women for despatch to the plantations and sale there as slaves. It certainly is a remarkable circumstance that, in the very country where the movement against the slave trade first arose, this abominable offence should have flourished at so late a period, and been so lightly punished as we learn from these records it was. Frauds and cheats abounded then, as at all times, but more distinctive a feature of the age is found in the persecution of itinerant vendors, on the plea of vagrancy, but really for encroaching on the vested interest of the incorporated trades. It seems almost incredible that, for being pedlars or tinkers, men were stripped to the waist and flogged through the streets, but a quite Busbeian régime of flogging appears to have then prevailed both in public and private life. Perhaps, however, the largest accession to this volume makes to our knowledge is in the matter of the persecution of Nonconformists and Catholic recusants. As with the Yorkshire and Essex rolls, these of Middlesex teem with the names of Catholic priests and laity, while the sharp watch kept upon conventicles is abundantly manifest. We have always thought

that the London of the Restoration stood as it were, strangely picturesque, between two ages. But, so far as these records go, one cannot envy those who dwelt in it. Before taking leave of the volume we must mention Mr. Woodd Smith's memoir of Sir Baptist Hicks—to whom the county was indebted for Hicks Hall—and the extremely successful reproduction of his fine portrait. There are some other illustrations worth looking at.

THE interest of Mr. Woodward's volume, *The Past and Present of the Parish Church of Folkestone* (Skeffington), is out of all proportion to the research bestowed upon it. There is much that is interesting about the Folkestone of old and its ancient church, but the author has preferred to discourse far too much on certain questions of church history which have no more direct connexion with his parish than with any other place in England. This is a pity, for Mr. Woodward is evidently a cultivated man with a genuine love for his old church and the far-off days when it came into being. Folkestone is said to have been the first place in our island where a convent of nuns was established. St. Eanswide, the granddaughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent, whom St. Augustine converted from heathenism, founded a church and nunnery here, somewhere very near the sea; but these buildings had disappeared long before the religious houses fell. When Capgrave wrote his 'Nova Legenda Anglie,' they had perished and the encroaching sea had eaten up the burial-ground. The remains of St. Eanswide were, however, far too precious to be left behind. They had probably been in a shrine in the nuns' church. When it became necessary to vacate the old spot the saint's relics were deposited in the parish church, where they were no doubt visited by pilgrims until the time of the Reformation. Then, of course, like numbers of other objects of the same class, they disappeared; a tradition had, however, always existed at Folkestone that they were concealed somewhere in the church. A few years ago the truth of the story seems to have been verified. The church was under repair, and workmen were employed on the north wall of the chancel; here they came upon a decayed leaden coffer "in which were a number of bones evidently gathered together from some larger receptacle." The relics are now treated with all honour; an alabaster recess has been formed in which to preserve them. Before the coffer was hidden from the light of day a photograph of it was taken, of which Mr. Woodward has given an engraving. It is so decayed and crumpled that it is not easy to decide what was its original form. Some five-and-forty years ago the bones of William de Warren and Gundrada were discovered in Lewes Priory. They are now preserved in one of the churches of that town. They were contained in leaden boxes. If we interpret the engraving aright, the Folkestone coffer must have been very like these. Mr. Woodward has enjoyed opportunities of examining many mediæval wills in which bequests were made for the church and its ornaments. In the fifteenth century there were eighteen separate lights, burning, as we imagine, before altars or images; all these were no doubt supported by bequests and voluntary contributions. The light of St. Mary of Pity seems to have been very popular; in 1465 Johanna Byrkynden left to it one "schor-net," that is, we suppose, a shore-net. There are several bequests to "a certain beam above the high altar"; the meaning of this is by no means so clear as we could wish. We believe it to have been a broad beam supported on pillars, or perhaps corbels in the walls, on which images of saints, relics, and other precious things were placed. It is not impossible that the casket containing the relics of St. Eanswide stood on this beam. When a Mayor of Folkestone was elected the inhabitants were summoned to assemble around the churchyard cross by the sound of a horn. If, when elected by a majority

of the people, the chosen one refused to serve, the people had the power to pull down his principal house. The cross has long disappeared; it was levelled with the ground, the author surmises, by the Puritans, to whom he attributes other iniquities. The horn has been preserved. It may be seen hanging up over the mayor's seat in the council chamber of the town hall.

THE neighbourhood of Edinburgh is classic ground, rich alike in historical association, in buildings of architectural interest, and in the general beauty of the landscape. Within its limits no spot perhaps combines these qualities more completely, and repays study better, than that selected for description in *Craigmillar and its Environs*, by Tom Speedy (Selkirk, Lewis & Son). Situated about five miles from Edinburgh, a little beyond Arthur's Seat and Duddingston, Craigmillar Castle is at once a notable feature in the landscape and a point from which many beautiful views may be obtained. Of massive build and so old that though no record of its foundation exists, yet mention of it is made early in the twelfth century, the castle is said to have been in time of war a royal fortress. It was, at any rate, from time to time used as a residence, more or less voluntarily, by the royal family of Scotland. When James III. was king his brothers Albany and Mar were apprehended on a charge of conspiracy. The former, a man of peace, escaped; the latter, a man of war, "ain faire lustie man," was imprisoned in Craigmillar, and the manner of his death is uncertain. In 1514 James V. was sent there to avoid the plague then prevalent in Edinburgh; but it was not till fifty years later, when Mary, Queen of Scots, and her court lived there, that it obtained the celebrity that induces the latter-day tourist to visit it. Here Lethington, Bothwell, Argyll, and others proposed a divorce from Darnley, and signed a bond to the effect that, if that could not be arranged, "sic ane young fool and proud tyrant suld not reign or bear rule over them," but "suld be put off by ane way or another." When this was done Bothwell joined Queen Mary at the castle. In later days the names of Cromwell and Prince Charles Edward are connected with the locality. All this and much more Mr. Speedy has recorded in his book, of which not the least interesting chapters, as might be expected from the author of 'Sport in the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland with Rod and Gun,' are those in which the animals found in the neighbourhood are described. It is remarkable that near a large town so great a variety of game should be found, that hares and rabbits should still exist, and that wildfowl are abundant. In writing of the latter the author records that he has known mallard "walk fearlessly into a hen-house and drop their eggs." This sounds curious; for is not the term "mallard" usually applied to the male of the species, the female being called "wild duck"? The district is further described in its botanical and geological aspects; and some interesting information is collected respecting the various county families, many of whose names are well known. Altogether the volume is attractive: the type and paper are excellent, and the numerous illustrations are mainly good.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library.—English Topography. Part II. Edited by George Laurence Gomme. (Stock.)—The part before us contains three counties—namely, Cambridge, Cheshire, and Cumberland. We have little to add to the remarks we have made on former occasions, except to say that in point of editorship and indexing we can discover no falling off as the work proceeds, but rather some minute improvements. A collection of this kind is, from the very nature of the case, both imperfect and discursive. Many important places and subjects have never attracted the attention of Sylvanus Urban's correspondents, and as to those which have done so we occasionally find the writers sinking into the veriest common-

place, and giving information which everybody of decent education may be credited with knowing; but we must not be hard on the antiquaries of former generations. Our power of seeing things in historical perspective has much increased since 1868; and it can hardly be said to have existed at all, except among a very few highly favoured scholars, when Cave first began to issue his magazine. Mr. Gomme once more draws attention to a suggestion which he made on a former occasion, that the monumental inscriptions of our land should be catalogued and indexed. We need not say how much we desire that such a work should be carried out. In our opinion it is organization that is chiefly wanted. If the machinery were prepared and placed on a satisfactory basis, we feel sure that workers would not be wanting. Mr. Gomme draws attention to the fact that the late Robert Stephen Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, has mentioned that there is what goes by the name of the Devil's Door in the church of Wellcome. Neither the mediæval Church nor the Reformers succeeded in stamping out the memory of the old mythologies, whose divine and heroic beings have dwindled into demons. Church restoration is not only ruining our old fabrics, but destroying the immemorial traditions which like lichen have gathered around their grey walls. It will soon be too late to gather up these fleeting legends. We trust it may be done while there is yet time. We think we have heard of a devil's door somewhere in the Midland Counties. A writer in the *Sacristy* for 1871 says that there is an imprint of the devil's talons upon a stone in the ruins of the church of St. Pancras at Canterbury. He gives a lithographic reproduction of these indentations; it is, however, so very rude that we dare not commit ourselves to any statement regarding it. We hope that when the series comes to an end Mr. Gomme will give an index of contributors. For a long period the *Gentleman's Magazine* was the chief, if not the only place where antiquarian facts were garnered. During the earlier years of the life of Sylvanus Urban there were no local archaeological societies, and no periodicals of any sort devoted to history or art, so that his pages became the unailing resort of every one who had an intelligent interest in the history of places and persons of former times.

TRANSLATIONS.

THE anonymous translator of *The Fig and the Idler*, by Alphonse Daudet (Fisher Unwin), has been less unkind to his author than some translators of French novels, and M. Montégut's illustrations are fairly produced. The tales here given show in part the author at his best; and though the translator has not always been quite accurate, he is seldom ugly. This is a compliment which we are not too often able to pay translators.

SAINTE-BEUVE has seldom been fortunate in his English translators, and the ill luck which has weighed on him in this respect has not given him one of its rare respites in a little volume issued in the "Scott Library" by Miss Elizabeth Lee, *Essays of Sainte-Beuve* (Scott). A sentence which we have selected, with no malice, will show Miss Lee's calibre as a translator: "Perhaps the place to repeat that that literature created its school and served its time is over the grave of one of the most fertile of them, assuredly of the most inventive. The school gave us its most vigorous, almost gigantic talents: for good or bad it may be thought now that the best of its sap is exhausted." Whether it is true that, as Miss Lee says in her introduction, Sainte-Beuve's style is "at times almost obscure," we shall not discuss; we have not noticed the fact ourselves. But certainly this style is obscure, and is very bad into the bargain. We may add that, having carefully compared the original, we can assure readers that the fault is Miss Lee's and not Sainte-Beuve's. To mention

nothing else, she has evidently not learnt the first secret of translation, that of repunctuating the original. Nor can we speak much more favourably of her introduction. It is written in a style as awkward as the translation itself; it is rather bare of fact; and it contains the astonishing statement that "Sainte-Beuve's personality is not very distinct." We can only suppose that Miss Lee means that nobody has yet summed it up very distinctly in English.

The Odes and Epodes of Horace. Translated into English Verse, with an Introduction and Notes and Latin Text, by John B. Hague, Ph.D. (Putnam's Sons.)—This volume, says the writer in his preface, "is offered to the scholar as well as to the general reader, but in the work connected with its preparation particular regard has been had to the wants of the latter." The book does, in a sense, appeal to the general reader. It is attractively got up, and the introduction, though very defective on the critical side, is written with sense and some literary skill. The translation is neat and fluent, but in places inconceivably slovenly. Take, for instance, the beautiful ode to Postumus (ii. 14), "Eheu fugaces," &c.:

And if three hundred bulls each morn
Thou hadst on Plato's altar thrown,
That tearless face would still survey
Unmoved the realms beneath his sway;

ii. 15, "Privatus illis census erat brevis," "One's private income then was small"; iii. 5, "Dimovit obstantes propinquos," "Relations vainly shed the tear." The scholarship of the book is, in general, very much behindhand. Numa Pompilius is spoken of (p. 20) as an historical personage; Octavianus is called Octavius Cæsar; unknown forms, such as "Baia," "Tityon," "Aeolus," "Argæan," meet the puzzled eye. The Latin orthography is that of thirty years ago.

FROM the remark in the preface to *The Book of Joseph and Zuleikha* (Nutt), that the partial translations of this poem into English hitherto done were "far too free to be of use to students," it is inferred that the present translator has performed the task (which he states "has not been a light one") of putting "into rhyme 7,000 couplets, whilst adhering to the literal meaning of the original," in the interests of his countrymen wishing to acquire the Persian language. But it is not clear why rhyme is thought necessary to facilitate the student's comprehension. If Dryden and Pope be cited as examples for imitation, it should be remembered that they did something more than effect a monotonous coupling of ten-foot lines to convey an idea of their Latin or Greek original. They wrote in accordance with the prevalent taste of the period, and commanded, in a great measure, the sympathy of the universities. But while lovers of Virgil and Homer were numerous in England throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and still continue to be numerous in the last decade of the nineteenth, few indeed are the Englishmen who have cared to advocate the claims to admiration of the poets of Persia. Any attempt to awaken interest in their behalf can only be made successful by a specimen in which their value is made evident in so palpable a shape as to admit of no gain-saying. Now, if ever poem required the poet's as well as linguist's art in translation into a foreign tongue, it is assuredly the 'Yūsuf-Zuleikha' of Jāmi. To demonstrate for the edification of other than Oriental scholars how rare a gem the original is, its beauties must be reflected if not reproduced. As this can be achieved by no process of mechanism, it must be the outcome of something like genius. The poet must interpret for the poet. If he be a scholar and independent of translators, so much the better. In the case of a writer such as Jāmi, a bare, literal rendering of the Persian words in English can furnish but a poor idea of his "poetry"; and when the ordinary grammatical form in which it is pre-

sumed that these words are first set down has to be inverted, and the word naturally occurring is displaced for a synonym which supplies better quantity or rhythm, then the result cannot be less than fatal to the appreciation of the original. Giving all due credit to Mr. Rogers for a sound practical acquaintance with Persian, and a scholarly perseverance in carrying out his work of interpretation, we ask whether he would not have done better to have completed Mr. Robinson's partial rendering of this poem to be found in his volume of 'Persian Poetry for English Readers,' published within the last ten years, than to have retranslated the work wholly into English rhyme. Does Mr. Rogers honestly think the latter more useful to the student than would be blank verse? Let him judge the last question without reverting to Mr. Robinson at all. Here is, for instance, a version of a passage out of Jāmī's poem, quite lately published in a paper on Sūfī-ism, as one of the "Religious Systems of the World":—

In solitude, where Being signless dwelt,
And all the universe still dormant lay
Concealed in selflessness, One Being was,
Exempt from "I" or "Thou"—ness, and apart
From all Duality: Beauty Supreme,
Unmanifest, except unto Itself
By Its own light, yet fraught with power to charm
The souls of all; concealed in the Unseen,
An Essence pure, unstained by aught of ill.
No mirror to reflect Its loveliness.

But Beauty cannot brook
Concealment and the veil, nor patient rest
Unseen and unadmired: 'twill burst all bonds,
And from its prison-casement to the world
Reveal Itself. See where the tulip grows
In upland meadows, how in balmy spring
It decks itself; and how amidst its thorns
The wild rose rends its garment, and reveals
Its loveliness. Thou too, when some rare thought,
Or beauteous image, or deep mystery
Flashes across thy soul, canst not endure
To let it pass, but hold'st it; that perchance
In speech or writing thou mayst send it forth
To charm the world.

Is this less readable or intelligible than the rendering by Mr. Rogers, in which we have italicized the parts which seem to us most open to objection?

In that lone place in which no life had been revealed,
The world in its non-existence corner lay concealed,
Of no pair to itself this being thought,
Nor "we" and "thou" into its speech had brought.
Beauty that needed no exhibitor to show,
And manifested to itself by its own glow,
Of unseen bridal chamber beauty she,
Her skirt of sin from all suspicion free,
Never might mirror back reflect her face,

And yet, wherever loveliness holds sway
A beauty with a veil will not away,
For to a beauty modesty 's a bore;
She's at the window if you close the door.
Behold the tulip in the time of spring,
How sweetly in the hills 'tis blossoming;
Beneath the rock it splits its flower in twain,
And in this wise it makes its beauty plain.
Should now this secret penetrate thy mind
(Such thread of mysteries you rarely find),
Thou canst not ever drive away the thought;
In speech or writing 'twill be forward brought.

The double meaning of the word *gül* has caused its acceptance, in the first of the above extracts as "a rose," and in the second as "a flower" generally. But the main lesson to be learnt by the student is the extent to which the doctrine of Sūfī-ism is inculcated by the author in this poem; and there may be difficulty in detecting the Sūfī element at all in Mr. Rogers's translation, even between the lines.

DANTE LITERATURE.

We have received from Mr. Hoepli, of Milan, a first-rate compact and cheap edition of the *Divina Commedia* of Dante, the text revised by Signor Scartazzini, who supplies very copious notes. The poem itself, with its notes, occupies 945 pages; and there are besides some 150 pages of prefatory matter and index, and a complete alphabetical rhyme-table, repeating every line of the poem. The paper being thin as well as good, this whole mass of matter is brought within a size not unreasonable, and the print, though partly small, is very distinct. The whole work may be regarded as an abridgment (but by no means a mere abridgment) of Scar-

tazzini's highly prized Leipzig edition. It is to be supplemented in 1893 by a Dantologia, giving general elucidations. To each canto a titular heading is supplied, furnishing in neat terms the subject-matter of the section; in fact, unstinted pains have been taken throughout. This edition is intended chiefly for schools, but is so comprehensive that it may claim precedence, for general purposes, over all other editions of moderate size. The notes are on all kinds of topics—textual, expositive, historical, doctrinal, moral, &c. We think them sometimes in excess; for instance, in annotating the famous episode of Paolo and Francesca, Signor Scartazzini makes no fewer than six several comments, all tending to show that Dante, who consigned these unhappy lovers to eternal damnation, was still unduly indulgent to them. It seems absurd also to contend that the inscription over hell-gate—which speaks of "the divine power, the supreme wisdom, and the primal love"—was written by demons. Scartazzini holds the Beatrice of the 'Commedia' to be allegorical—ecclesiastical authority or theology; he does not believe that Brunetto Latini was Dante's preceptor, nor that Frederick II. wrapped rebels in sheets of lead molten in a furnace; and he takes a severe view of the character of Charles of Anjou. We are somewhat surprised at his considering that the sonnets which some one wrote in abuse of Biccì Donati are correctly attributed to Dante. There is an annoying error in our copy of the book, pp. 209, &c., being out of sequence.

Dante Alighieri: *Traité de l'Eloquence vulgaire, Manuscrit de Grenoble*. Publié par Maignien et le Dr. Prompt. (Venice, Olshchki.)—An interesting pamphlet-volume. The MS. of Dante's famous Latin tract 'De Vulgari Eloquentia' is printed in phototype, of the size and with the initial colours, &c., of the original: three hundred copies are on "peau d'âne," and six on vellum. The MS. itself is in the Public Library of Grenoble, and appears to be the best text extant—superior to the one in the Vatican and to the rival one in Milan. There are upon the MS. certain notes written in ordinary handwriting; these are considered by the French editors (and seemingly on good grounds) to be due to Corbinelli, who published in 1577 the first printed edition of the Latin text, and the inference naturally follows that this is the very MS. from which he printed. The Milan MS. is probably merely a copy from this one. The phototyping is well executed, though here and there some blurring may be observed and regretted. The preface of the editors fills some fifty pages, and contains a good deal of varied matter pointedly expressed. They are very positive in their views, and sometimes, we venture to think, rather fanciful. For instance, there is that well-known passage in the 'Inferno,' where the giant Nimrod gives vent to his choler in a verse which most people regard as unintelligible gibberish:—

Raafel mai amech zabi almi.

The editors say that this is meant for a cross between imperfect Italian and imperfect Spanish—"Re fello mai alimoyt sabias almas," or, in the French language, "Un roi félon jamais n'aima les âmes sages." So far as we are aware, this is a wholly original suggestion of the editors—not to us a convincing one. That the notion should occur to them is creditable at least to their ingenuity; but that they should propound it as a clear and self-evident truth, hardly admitting of discussion, may surprise some readers—and all the more when this supposed interpretation of the verse is used as showing that Dante regarded the "lingua del sì" as including Spanish no less than Italian. Further on we find that Dr. Prompt has, in another work, 'Lettere Fiorentine,' proved to demonstration that Dante's famous letter to Can Grande della Scala, explaining the scope of the

'Divina Commedia,' is totally spurious—"c'est tout ce qu'il y a de plus grossier au monde comme travail de falsification et d'imposture." This is a matter of serious importance, as to which we should like to hear the opinion of some first-rate Dantesque scholar before subscribing to the *ipse dixit* of Dr. Prompt, however keen-witted the latter may be. We will only notice one other point of detail. Dante, in the 'De Vulgari Eloquentia,' applies the epithets "hirsuta" and "lubrica" to certain words, and proceeds to contrast them. The French editors consider that the copyist of the MS. has blundered by writing "hirsuta" where "lubrica" ought to occur; and *vice versa*: this would be a bad blunder, and an odd one as well, and we are by no means satisfied that the copyist was guilty of it.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Companion to the Iliad. By Walter Leaf, Litt.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—Dr. Leaf's 'Companion to the Iliad' is a novel and interesting attempt to introduce the unlearned to some of the problems of scholars. It appears from the preface that Dr. Leaf expects the attack on Greek to be renewed in the near future and to be successful. The time will come, he thinks, when Greek will no longer form part of the necessary equipment of a student of literature, but the Greek classics will continue to be read in translations by the student of history. Hence we should make haste, while we know Greek, to furnish our translations with the necessary notes, in order that an ignorant posterity may not be misled. In accordance with this theory, the 'Companion' is not so much a commentary on the original poem as on the translation of it by Messrs. Lang, Leaf, and Myers. It endeavours, without using linguistic arguments, to discuss the reasons why this or that passage is thought to be an interpolation; it mentions alternative renderings; it calls attention to the distribution of races, and to the life of Homeric times, the beliefs, the customs, the dress, the scenes, with which the poet was familiar. Certainly not the staunchest supporter of Greek will object to this procedure. He will say that the vitality of Greek, as of any other study, depends on the public curiosity, and that any revival of curiosity about Greek things cannot but lead to a renewal of the desire to know Greek. To turn, however, to details of the execution of the book, we hardly think that Dr. Leaf has accurately conceived the position of his chosen audience. The unlearned man, the reader of translations, will find that, besides giving a great deal of necessary information, Dr. Leaf is perpetually calling his attention to things which, *ex hypothesi*, he does not understand and cannot be interested in, and also that some matters on which he would like instruction are omitted. For instance, in the introduction we have a theory, partly new, of the composition of the Iliad, but not a word about Homer himself. Again, throughout the notes to the several books, Dr. Leaf detects interpolations by their irrelevance or their inconsistency, but he also allows many inconsistencies as warranted by poetical licence; and it is apparent enough, even in a translation, that the epic simile is nearly always expanded into irrelevance. The unlearned reader, therefore, will often be provoked by Dr. Leaf's notes to ask what all the pother is about. Again, there are many comments of the following kind: "The word *barbarous* does not occur elsewhere in Homer"; "This is the only allusion in Homer to the story of Philoktetes"; "Asklepios appears here as a mortal chief, not as a god"; "Aristarchos rejected this line," &c. Such remarks are interesting only to persons who have a considerable knowledge of classical literature. In truth, Dr. Leaf seems generally to be writing, not for the unlearned, but for a very different class of readers, namely, those

who once knew some Greek, but have forgotten it. To such a public (and it is a large one) the book may be most cordially recommended. It is pleasantly and modestly written; it is not large, yet it commands and uses with judgment all the available sources of learning. Dr. Leaf has made so many striking additions to our knowledge of Homeric armour and implements that one is surprised that he should have dispensed with illustrations.

Nicholas Ferrar, his Household and his Friends (Longmans), is a pleasant sketch of Ferrar's life, in which the anonymous author has taken advantage of the recent discoveries of letters and papers bearing on Little Gidding. She is rather too much inclined to depict Ferrar as a Tractarian of the nineteenth century; for instance, she approves of receiving the Eucharist fasting, and concludes Ferrar must have done so, although there is no evidence of it; nevertheless, her monograph is agreeable reading.

THE earliest of the peerages to reach us, Mr. Walford's *Windsor Peerage* (Chatto & Windus), has attained its fourth issue, and deserves praise for its convenient size and arrangement. — *Debrett's Peerage* (Dean & Son) is a wonderful compendium of information, quite indispensable to the journalist, and maintains its accustomed standard of accuracy. — Messrs. Whittaker send *Dod's Peerage*, a most serviceable handbook, but to put an advertisement on the cover is unworthy of Dod's long-standing reputation. — *The Banking Almanac* (Waterlow), a highly useful volume under the competent editing of Mr. Palgrave, has a most interesting preface. — *The Railway Diary* of Messrs. McCorquodale deserves praise for its arrangement. — *The Catholic Family Almanac* (Burns & Oates) is a respectable American publication. — *The Chiswick Press Calendar* (Whittingham & Co.) is neat and useful. — *The Oxford Calendar* (Frowde) is distinguished by a pretty etching of the garden of Merton College.

WE have received the Reports of the Free Libraries at Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Handsworth, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, and St. Helens, and also those of the Minet Library at Camberwell and the Mitchell Library at Glasgow. At Belfast there has been a decrease of issues from the lending library and an increase from the reference library. From Bradford, Cardiff, and Cheltenham the reports are cheerful. At Handsworth also the library is doing well. At Manchester the libraries are extending their operations, and Mr. Ireland has delivered an excellent address on the moral influence of such institutions. At Newcastle there has again been a falling off in the number of books lent, but the reference library is as much used as ever. Canon Raine has presented eighty-four MS. sermons to the Thomlinson Library, preached between 1701 and 1742 in Northumberland and Durham by the Rev. E. Lodge, once a curate of Thomlinson's. Nottingham complains of poverty. The report from St. Helens speaks of increased prosperity. The Minet Library is flourishing. The Mitchell Library is now permanently housed. We have received Supplementary Catalogues from Brighton and Nottingham, and a sensible *Manual for Readers* from Mr. Robertson, of the Aberdeen Public Library.

WE have on our table *An Ode to the Sun, and other Poems*, by R. Warwick Bond (Kegan Paul), — *Verses of Love and Life*, by R. E. Irroy (Reeves & Turner), — *Aolus: a Romance in Lyrics*, by J. Morrison (Blackwood), — *Moritur te Salutant, Metrical Monologues and Legends* (G. Allen), — *Lines of Thought and Thoughts in Lines*, by C. M. Nichols (Norwich, Dimmock), — *A Garland from Hesperides*, by P. T. Ingram (Simpkin), — *Poems from the German*, translated by C. M. Aikman (Sonnenschein), — *The God of Fools, and other Poems*, by E. H. Begbie (Digby & Long), — *Round the Round World on*

a *Church Mission*, by the Rev. G. E. Mason (S.P.C.K.), — *Calvary and the Tomb*, by the Rev. E. H. Hopkins (Marshall Bros.), — *Things Lovely*, by the Rev. Clement O. Blakelock (S.P.C.K.), — *The Books of Chronicles in Relation to the Pentateuch and the "Higher Criticism"*, by Lord A. C. Hervey, D.D. (S.P.C.K.), — *L'Habitation humaine*, by C. Garnier and A. Ammann (Paris, Hachette), — *Klassisches Bilderbuch*, by R. Oehler (Leipzig, Schmidt & Günther), — *Étude sur les Courants et sur la Température des Eaux de la Mer dans l'Océan Atlantique*, by H. Mathiesen (Christiania, Cammermeyer), — *Nihilisme et Anarchie*, by E. de Cyon (Paris, Lévy), — *Canti*, by G. A. Costanzo (Rome, Perino), — and *Petits Mémoires du XIX^e Siècle*, by P. Audebrand (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *Central Government*, by H. D. Traill (Macmillan), — *Cyril*, by G. Drage (Allen & Co.), — *In the Bear's Grip*, by C. H. Eden (Eden, Remington & Co.), — *What Was It?* by G. Arnear (Glasgow, Bryce), — *Somnia Medici*, by J. A. Goodchild, second and third series (Kegan Paul), — *Book B; or, Arithmetical Chemistry, Part II*, by C. J. Woodward (Simpkin), — *A Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine*, by the late R. D. Hoblyn, revised by J. A. P. Price (Whittaker), — and *Hore Evangelice*, by the Rev. T. R. Birks, edited by the Rev. H. A. Birks (Bell).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Evans's (late W. H.) *Sermons for the Church's Year*, with Preface by Bishop of St. Asaph, 8vo. 7 8 cl.
Law (W.), *Characters and Characteristics of, selected and arranged by A. Whyte*, cr. 8vo. 9/ buckram.
Mage's (late W. C.) *The Gospel and the Age. Sermons on Special Occasions*, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Montefiore's (C. G.) *Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion*, 8vo. 10/6 cl. (Hibbert Lecture, 1892.)

Fine Art.

Anacreon, with Thomas Stanley's Translation, edited by A. H. Bullen, illus. by J. R. Weguelin, sm. 4to. 21/ net.
Reproductions of some of the Works in the Loan Exhibition of Pictures, Guildhall, 1892. Letterpress by Temple, Large-Paper Edition, folio, 84/ net.

Poetry.

Brown's (M. H.) *A Spray of Lilac, and other Poems and Songs*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Science.

Sandland's (Rev. J. P.) *The New Art of Healing*, 12mo. 2/6
Schneider's (G.) *Book of Choice Ferns*, Vol. 2, cr. 4to. 21/ cl.

General Literature.

Broughton's (T. D.) *Letters written in a Mahratta Camp during 1809*, cr. 8vo. 6/ net. (Constable's Oriental Miscellany.)
Burrell's (A.) *The Man with Seven Hearts, and other Stories*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Duhring's (J.) *Amor in Society, a Study from Life*, 7/6 cl.
Knight's (A. L.) *The Rajah of Monkey Island*, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Reid (Capt. M.) and Greenwood's (J.) *Stories of Bold Deeds and Brave Men*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Scott (C.) and Dobson's (A.) *Stories of Valour and Adventure*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Silva Gadelica, I.-XXXI., a Collection of Tales in Irish, trans. by S. H. O'Grady, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 42/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Law.

Rivière: *Pandectes Françaises*, Vol. 14, 25fr.

Fine Art.

Koepp (F.): *Das Bildnis Alexanders d. Grossen*, 3m.
Meyer (A. G.): *Lombardische Denkmäler d. 14 Jahrh.*: Giovanni di Balduccio da Pisa u. die Campionesen, 18m.
Waal (A. de): *Archæologische Ebrängebe zu de Rossi's LXX. Geburtstage*, 16m.

Philosophy.

Dreus (A.): *Die deutsche Spekulation seit Kant*, 2 vols. 18m.

Geography and Travel.

Hamburgische Festschrift zur Erinnerung an die Entdeckung Amerika's, 2 vols. 20m.
Kretschmer (K.): *Die Entdeckung Amerika's*, 60m.

History.

Codex Diplomaticus Covenans, Vol. 8, 37fr. 50.

General Literature.

Moderner Musen-Almanach, auf d. J. 1893, hrg. v. O. J. Bierbaum, 7m.
Saitchik (L.): *Die Weltanschauung Dostojewski's u. Tolstoi's*, 2m.
Vaux (Baron de): *Écuyers et Écuyères, Histoire des Cirques d'Europe*, 20fr.

"HOW DARE WE KEEP OUR CHRISTMAS EVE?"

At our old pastimes in the hall
We gambol'd, making vain pretence
Of gladness, with an awful sense
Of one mute Shadow watching all.

In Memoriam.

SPIRITS of Yule, the feast returns, but we
Feast not to-night! How oft on Christmas Day,
For me, a child, ye bade the sunbeams play
Heaven's Christmas hymn on frozen shrub or tree,
Or marshalled foamy pageants by the sea,
Where passed the faces, crowned with glittering
spray,
Of Yule-tide poets, lords of Christmas lay,
From Shakspeare down to Keats, who smiled on me!

And, whilst ye made that glorious band defile,
If I grew sad for poets dead and gone
From Christmas joy, ye straightway showed me
one
"Whose footfalls make (said ye) a magic isle
Of England still: the others come and smile
Because they hear the feet of Tennyson."

THEODORE WATTS.

Christmas Eve, 1892.

THE HARDSHIPS OF PUBLISHING.

THE suggestions I ventured to make in your pages regarding publishers' hardships are at present receiving the careful consideration of the older publishing houses, and I need not therefore take up more of your valuable space.

I am doubtful whether Mr. Besant's pretence to apology is meant as an affront personally to me or to publishers in general. I incline to the latter belief because it places his present attitude in such perfect harmony with his past condition. He has anyhow removed from me the possibility of discussing with him the damage and injustice done by the publications of the Authors' Society. Neither would it, with a fair chance of success in view, be worth while to burden a public print with their blunders. But I am prepared to prove my case privately to any fair-minded, clear-headed, and unbiased person.

WM. HEINEMANN.

31 and 32, Bedford Street, W.C., Dec. 28, 1892.

MR. BESANT has to some extent misunderstood me. I made none of the four statements which he seems to attribute to me. I said that certain impressions were apt to be produced; and that I understood him to mean certain things. So far as I was wrong, he is in correcting me fulfilling the precise object with which I wrote.

But as his remarks include a challenge to produce the foundation of my impressions, and as, moreover, his corrections still leave considerable room for continued misapprehensions, I shall have to return to the matter at some length: first, in order to justify myself; secondly, in order to point out exactly where a categorical and authoritative statement from Mr. Besant and the Society is still needed in order to prevent misunderstandings in the future. I think my answer will be found to be complete as concerns myself; and I hope that the way will be cleared for making discussion on the relations of authors and publishers somewhat less acrimonious than at times it has been.

ARTHUR D. INNES.

RALEIGH v. RALEIGH.

Salterton, Devon.

THE Rev. Dr. Grosart has recently edited a small volume, entitled 'Choice Passages from the Writings and Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh,' and in his Introduction the following passage will be found: "Our 'Choice Passages' from Raleigh (or, as he mainly spelled his name, Ralegh; albeit I have seen, both at Hatfield and Lismore Castle and elsewhere, 'Raleigh') are meant," &c. As he favours the latter form of spelling this surname, it is a matter of some interest (and accuracy is always of interest) to examine the evidence yielded by the two collections named by him.

The second series of 'The Lismore Papers,' extending to five volumes (1887-8), contains a selection of correspondence preserved at Lismore

Castle, and (together with the first series) was edited by Dr. Grosart. It includes transcripts of three of Sir Walter's letters: one of these is signed "Ralegh," the other two are destitute of signatures, except that one has "Ralegh" inserted within brackets by the editor, who, however, heads all three with "Raleigh" (i. 14; ii. 85, 86). Everything relating to Sir Walter is of so much historical importance that it is fair to assume there are no other letters of his in the Lismore Collection.

A large number is preserved in the Marquis of Salisbury's library at Hatfield, all of which were seen and examined by Mr. Edwards, and were printed, *verb. et lit.*, by him in the second volume of his 'Life of Sir Walter Ralegh.' They are eighty-eight in number, and range within the years 1592 and 1618. Of these, one is unsigned, eleven bear the initials "W. R.," and in seventy-six the signature is "Ralegh." Seventy-four of the number have been endorsed by other hands, and the name on the endorsements is spelt in ten different ways.

The same work contains transcripts of fifteen of Lady Ralegh's letters: one is unsigned, one "E. R.," twelve "Ralegh," and one "Raleigh," the last-named being "wholly in the hand of an Amanuensis" (ii. 411).

The signatures to three of the letters in Edwards's work appear respectively as "Raleghe," "Raleigh," and "Raleigh," but each was the work of a transcriber. The first belonged to the year 1610, the two latter to 1618, and in the same year an inventory has "Rawley" appended to it, "a supposititious signature," according to Edwards.

Although up to the year 1583 his autograph appears as "Rauley" or some slight variant of it, from the year of his knighthood he invariably signed his name "Ralegh," and in no other manner. The evidence of the Lismore and the Hatfield MSS. testifies to this. On the other hand, others have customarily written it "Rawleigh" or "Raleigh," the latter form being the one now generally adopted.

An early volume of *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. iv. 3) records a remarkable error made by the transcriber, from a genuine letter of Sir Walter's preserved in the Lambeth Palace Library. In the latter it is undoubtedly Ralegh, there being a slight defect in the downstroke of the *g*. The former has converted it into "Raleagh." A facsimile of it will be found in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, xviii. (1886) 461.

Enough has been said to show that Ralegh, and not Raleigh, is Sir Walter's proper patronymic, and it may be added that the authorities of the Bodleian Library have adopted it as the correct one.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

BECKE'S BIBLES.

THE fine collection of old Bibles in the British Museum will be all the more accessible now that the first volume of the article "Bible" has been printed. The notes therein given are helpful and valuable to students, though the limitation of space necessarily makes them incomplete.

There are one or two points worth noting regarding those published in the reign of Edward VI. Since the first English Bible had been brought out by Coverdale in 1535, all, except Coverdale's quarto of 1537 and Taverner's small folio, had been "of large volume": Matthew's, Cromwell's, Cramer's, the Great Bible. In this reign Edmund Becke brought out "the Book" in a much smaller folio, for Edward's loving subjects who, "sythen the time of the impression of the Byble in the largest volume, (the price of late tyme for the scarsite of the same beyng as semeth to them some thyng to excessive), have bene eyther greatly discouraged thereby from bying of the same, or otherwise not of abylyte to disburse so much money for them, were foreyd to lack the fruytion thereof....."

After long travail, great paynes and labours atcheived, with no small expenses and charges taken and susteyned.....In and about the edicion and setting forth of an handsome and commodious Byble,

the editor brought out

"The Byble, that is to say, all the Holy Scripture: In which are contayned the Olde and New Testamente truly and purely translated into English, and nowe lately with greute industry and diligence recognised.....Imprynted at London by John Daye dwelling at Aldersgate, and William Seres, dwelling in Peter Colledge, 17th August, 1549."

Edmund Becke's name does not appear on the title-page, but at the end of the dedication. It is practically a reissue of Matthew's Bible of 1537 and of Taverner's, 1539, though it has evidently been revised, and the notes added at the end of the chapters had "not yet been published." He corrects the false numbering of the Psalms of Taverner's edition, 1539, caused by Psalm x. and Psalm cxv. being left unnumbered, which makes all following Psalms stand under wrong titles, and limits their number to 148. (This is, I believe, a new discovery, or one which has not yet been noted.) The "prologue" to the reading of the "Scriptures" is Tyndale's. The "address to the Christen reader" opens, as did Matthew's, with the phrase, "As the Bees diligently do gather together swete floures to make by natural crafte the swete honey, so have I done the principall sentences contayned in the Bible after the matter of a Table"—a phrase which very probably suggested to William Hunnis the title of his metrical translation of Genesis, 'The Hyve full of Hunnye.' The table, like Matthew's, is of the nature of a concordance, though the first English concordance proper did not appear until the following year (Marbeck's, 1550, London, Richard Grafton). In the dedication to Edward VI., Becke says: "It is a common sayinge in the vulgar tonge of your Maiesties realme, That ouer wyse chyldren be not many tymes long lyved.* This he uses in connexion with the abrogation of the Pope's laws, and evidently little thought that a few years later the royal youth would himself illustrate the proverb. He advises the king to "advance" those who are "worthy." He gives to the lawyers of his day much edifying advice:—

"Let this boke, therefore, be a perpetuall president and a patrone for all lawes and lawyers, a Jewell of Joye for all that by your graces commission are constitute and placed in office or authorite. Then will they of good wil, and not for love of lucre and great fees, execute their rowmis,† ministris justice, heare the small as well as the great, the cause of the orphane, the wydow and the poore should come before them. Then should the ouer long and great travayl, the immoderate expenses and costes, which the poore man dayly susteyneth in his endles suytes, pearse and move their stony hertes with pity and compassion. Then should neyther Goddes cause nor poore mans matters, have so many putoffes, so many put byes and delays. Then your graces Chancellors, Judges, Justices, and such as intermeddle with the luctuous; Lawe wolde dispatche mo matters in one term tyme than heretofore in a doysen. But then should they not purchase such Lordlike houses.....If all Magistrates and the Nobilitie would willingly vouchsafe to suffurats and spare an houre or ii in a day from their worldly busines, employing it about the reading of this boke, as they have bene used to do in Cronicles and Canterbury Tales....."

he foretells that a great improvement would ensue in the morality of the people and the prosperity of the land. After comparing Henry VIII. to David, and Edward VI. to Solomon, he concludes "Your graces faythful and humble servant Edmund Becke."

The phrase "Jewell of Joye" recalls the title of the pamphlet dedicated by Thomas Becon to Elizabeth, "sister to the king," while yet princess, 1549. "Canterbury Tales" seems used as a general name for tales without a didactic intention and direct moral.

* "Ouer wyse children be ye not many tymes long lyved" (edition 1551).
† Offices, duties.
‡ Steal or snatch.

In Strype's 'Memorials,' vol. ii. p. 313, we find that

"this same Edmund Becke, who was ordained Deacon by Bishop Ridley in 1551, either this year or not far from it published two dialogues* written in Latin by the famous clerk D. Erasmus of Rotterdam. One called Polyphemus or the Gospeller; the other Disposing of things and names, translated into English. Printed at Canterbury in St. Paul's Churchyard by John Michel."

Doubtless, after this, his enemies also called his works "Canterbury Tales," to annoy him.

It is very probable that the young king might have been gratified by having a smaller Bible thus dedicated to himself, and that the demand would be considerable among his "loving subjects." Therefore it is not surprising that in 1551 (May 23rd) another edition appeared. It was slightly smaller, the original notes having been withdrawn. There is considerable revision and variation of the text, as, for instance, Genesis i. 2, "The Spirit of God moved upon the water," 1549 edition; "was borne upon the waters," 1551 edition; Genesis iii. 4, "The serpent said unto the woman, Tush, ye shall not die," 1549; "Not so, ye shall not die," 1551. They both have "apurns," Genesis iii. 7; and they give the same translation of Psalm xci. 5 as is found in Coverdale's, Matthew's, and Taverner's Bibles: "So that thou shalt not nede to be afayed for any bygges by night, nor for the arrowe that flieth by day," the 1551 only changing the spelling to "bugs." They both are, therefore, what have been called "Bug Bibles." The Great Bible of 1539, Cramer's, the Geneva, and the Bishops' Bible, like our modern one, translate the word as "terror." "The third boke of Machabees" appears for the first time. The dedication to Edward VI. is only changed in the opening phrase, and the other introductory matter remains the same. Becke's name appears on the title-page of 1551. But whether it was from excitement about his recognition and "worthy advancement" by Ridley, or whether through overwork in preparing for the press his translation of Erasmus, there are many printers' errors left uncorrected.

One of these is so extraordinary that it seems surprising it should not have been noted. While comparing the two editions carefully on the 8th of December in the British Museum, I found that in Genesis iii. the passage that we mark as verse 17 runs thus: "And unto the woman he said, Because thou hast obeyed the voyce of thy wyfe, and eaten of the tree," instead of "unto Adam." Those to whom I showed it seemed much surprised, and every one remarked, "It ought to be called the Woman's Bible." The error probably was slipped in proof-correction through occurring at the second lowest line of the long column. It appears in both copies of this date in the British Museum. There were three copies exhibited at the Caxton Exhibition, which very likely present the same fault, though it is, of course, possible that the error may have been noted and rectified in later impressions of the same edition.

In the *Standard* of Monday, December 12th, appeared a letter from Mr. Arthur Henry Brown on Biblical misprints, enumerating the Wicked Bible, the He and She Bible, the Vinegar Bible, the Breeches Bible, the Bug Bible, the Treacle Bible, and others; but he does not mention this extraordinary misprint, nor do any of the writers who have since carried on the correspondence.

CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE OF 1892.

THE Head Masters' Conference was held this year at Merchant Taylors' School. The attend-

* There is no date given to the work. It seems earlier than 1551: Becke calls it "the first fruits of his symple translation." "Polyphemus or the Gospeller and The Disposing of thynges and names.....Printed at Canterbury in Saynt Pauls Church by John Michell." It seems strange that Strype should thus misread the place of printing.

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ance was not so large as usual, except at the dinner, which was apparently regarded as the most important part of the proceedings. The futility of the debates and the votes has provoked some comment; but it is unreasonable to expect much wisdom from an assembly of men who work under widely different conditions and generally avoid discussing what little they have in common. Among the schools represented at the Conference some have fewer than a hundred boys, others have nearly a thousand; some do not admit boys under twelve years of age, others are open to boys of eight, and are largely concerned with the very rudiments of education; some are entirely boarding schools, others are entirely day schools; some have no endowment at all, others have a large income from the foundation; some are chiefly concerned with teaching classics, others incline mainly to the modern side; some lie remote from parents and governors and the local press, on others these powers exert a strong and steady influence. Obviously, therefore, there are not many things, besides dining, which all the members of the Conference can agree to do, and to do in the same way. It might be expected, indeed, that, owing to the variety of points of view, the debates, though inconclusive, would be more interesting and rise to a higher intellectual level; but here the committee are largely to blame. They lay before the Conference too many subjects, partly questions of practice which affect only a few schools, and partly questions of theory which there is no time to discuss adequately. On the former the discussion is bound to be dull and trivial; on the latter it becomes a mere scramble, and the speeches sometimes have a certain flavour of advertisement. The Conference, to do it justice, does not rate its pretensions too highly, and has for a long time past steadily resisted proposals that it should meet every year, instead of once in two years.

The first day of the meeting (Thursday, the 22nd inst.) was spent chiefly in the discussion of two motions on which it was not intended that any vote should be taken. They related to the teaching of divinity, and were, in effect, as follows: (1) that children whose parents are members of the Church of England "should be definitely instructed in Church history and the Prayer Book"; and (2) that "the difficulties in the way of definite religious teaching in higher schools" should be further considered. These motions were introduced by the president (Dr. Baker) as if they emanated from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it was generally assumed in the debate that they both came to the same thing, viz., that boys should be so instructed that when they become men they may vote against disestablishment. The speakers, with very few exceptions, emphatically repudiated any such duty, and went on to express their contentment with the present arrangements for religious instruction. The discussion may, perhaps, induce the Archbishop to consider a question of considerable interest, namely, whether it is of any particular benefit that head masters should be in holy orders. It seems at least probable that laymen who are members of the Church of England might venture to express their political and religious convictions without so much suspicion of *parti pris*.

In the little time that remained on Thursday two other motions of great importance were introduced. The first, proposed by Mr. Wickham, was "that it is not desirable that the emoluments of scholarships should be enjoyed by the sons of wealthy men." To this Mr. Bolland, of Worcester, proposed, as either an amendment or a rider, "that no entrance scholarship shall exceed the tuition fee in value," and "that further pecuniary assistance shall be a matter of private arrangement," according to the needs of the scholar. Dr. Percival then moved that while scholarships should be awarded on grounds of intellectual

merit only, "the emoluments, as distinct from the status of a scholar, should not be enjoyed by the sons of wealthy parents." These proposals were all dismissed in three-quarters of an hour, with the result that Dr. Percival's amendment was carried, though it is obviously open to all the objections that can be brought against Mr. Wickham's original motion, and to some more besides. Mr. Bolland's motion, then put as a rider (which it was not), was lost. The Conference concluded its labours for the day by considering, for half an hour, and adopting the recommendations of the committee in regard to the superannuation of assistant masters. These recommendations did not include any definite scheme, but were rather in the nature of abstract propositions, such as may merit the favour of the Charity Commission and of the governing bodies of schools. As this subject is engaging the attention of the Head Masters' Association and of the Cambridge Agency, and is also being vigorously pushed forward by elementary teachers, something is likely to be done in the near future.

The proceedings on Friday began with Mr. Welldon's motion "that the study of English grammar and of English literature deserves greater encouragement than it now receives in public schools." Mr. Lyttelton moved, as a rider, that a paper in English grammar should be set in entrance examinations; and Mr. Philpotts moved, as a second rider, that the committee should be instructed to collect opinions, &c., with a view to improving the teaching of English literature. All these motions were carried, though every speaker took the opportunity of pointing out that his own school was not guilty of neglecting English. Mr. Field then proposed a sort of vote of thanks to the Teachers' Guild for establishing an Educational Museum, and moved that the Conference should assist in forming a Greek department in this museum. Dr. Percival proposed to add words which committed the Conference to a subscription. This, of course, raised a very good debate, which threatened to be interminable until Dr. Percival judiciously accepted a proviso that the subscription should be approved by the treasurer. Mr. Field's motion being carried, Mr. Bell called attention to the evil results arising from the practice of colleges in Oxford and Cambridge holding their examinations for scholarships too early in the academical year. In 1892-3, for instance, very few scholarships are offered after February, though scholars elected will not begin residence till next October. The committee were instructed to call the attention of the universities to the inconvenience of this arrangement. Mr. Lyttelton then moved that head masters should give a preference, among candidates for assistant-masterships, to those who had passed, or were willing to pass, the examination of the Cambridge Syndicate for the Training of Teachers. This harmless proposal was met by an amendment that the committee should be instructed to communicate with the Syndicate, &c., with a view to the better training of teachers, and the amendment was carried. The customary votes of thanks were then passed, and the Conference adjourned for two years.

MARY LAMB.

SINCE the notes on 'Unpublished Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb' were printed, Messrs. Conway, of Birmingham, have kindly sent me the letter which Mr. Procter addressed to Serjeant Talfourd under cover to Mrs. Talfourd. It is dated "June 22, 1841," so that it was doubtless in that year that Miss Lamb removed from Edmonton to Alpha Road. Mr. Procter describes how, on the day of his visit, he took Miss Lamb for a drive, and how "perfectly well" she was. "No one could talk more sensibly, or better in any respect, than she did yesterday." He thinks that Serjeant Talfourd

and his co-trustee Mr. Ryall, of the East India House, might authorize some friend with more leisure to seek out a residence nearer town for Miss Lamb, and suggests Crabb Robinson.

The letter closes thus:—

"I am sorry that I never encounter you; but so it is—that great folks and little folks seldom meet. I have not seen you since the discussion of the Copyright bill—in which Macaulay established himself for ever in my opinion."

J. D. C.

P.S.—I said that none of the Lambs' books "disappeared" except 'Poetry for Children.' Perhaps I ought to have added "during their lifetime"; or excepted 'Prince Dorus.' In the list of his works dated "Widford, 3 Nov., 1834," Lamb makes no mention of 'Prince Dorus,' so that it had probably disappeared both from his memory and from his shelves. From this list he also omits the verses printed with Coleridge, the 'Specimens,' and 'Satan in Search of a Wife.' The last he probably did not wish to remember.

MR. JAMES EDMUND DOYLE.

BUT for the extraordinary modesty which was a chief note in his character, so able and laborious a student as Mr. J. E. Doyle would have made a much more remarkable figure in the world, and would not have been allowed to pass away with so little notice. He was the eldest of the four sons of Mr. John Doyle, the artist of the once famous H. B. caricatures, and consequently brother to Richard Doyle, the artist, and Henry Doyle, the late able director of the Irish National Gallery, and uncle to Dr. Conan Doyle, son of Mr. C. A. Doyle, through whom a family of such genius is happily perpetuated. It is now more than forty years since I made the acquaintance of James Doyle through the dear friend of my youthful days, his youngest brother. When in his prime no man was possessed of a much greater fund of good stories, or of a greater faculty for telling them. Well do I remember his "flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar," though as a strict and pious Catholic he never related a story that might not have been listened to with propriety by the "young person" of Mr. Podsnap. The drollest of his stories was always told without the movement of a muscle in his face. He was by no means unsuccessful as an artist, for who does not remember the engraving after a painting by him of Dr. Johnson reading the MS. of the 'Vicar of Wakefield'? How well do I recollect his brother Charles telling me of the triumph his father had achieved in obtaining 100% for the copyright of the picture. Forty years has made a difference in such matters, bad as the times are said to be. At an early period, however, Mr. Doyle abandoned the profession of an artist, and devoted himself to historical studies. His 'Chronicle of England,' which was originally written as a Christmas present to his father, I believe, achieved a considerable success as long ago as 1863, but the work to which he devoted the greater part of his life, 'The Official Baronage of England,' was most undeservedly a serious financial loss to his enterprising publishers, and a bitter disappointment to himself. The last time he came to see me in London, about a year ago, he expressed himself as being greatly depressed that the labour of his life had met with no better recognition. It is, in fact, one of those laborious works that should only be undertaken by one who has neither need nor desire that it should be a financial success, and is careless as to contemporary fame and credit. While one is astonished and struck with admiration at the extraordinary pains and research bestowed upon the book, one cannot as one turns over the pages altogether repress a doubt as to the actual everyday use that even a student might find for it. But every book of laborious research in the chronicling of dates and facts must necessarily

partake of the dryadust nature, and most thankful are we for such books when the need arises. Unfortunately the poor reception the first three volumes met with did not encourage the publishers to proceed with the publication. Mr. Doyle's fund of historical information was, until his memory failed him, quite as extraordinary as his willingness to impart his knowledge was praiseworthy and obliging. In 1852 he made, at my request, a little pencil drawing of Cardinal Newman as he appeared at the Oratory in King William Street, which I had lithographed as a private plate. It is, I believe, the only portrait in existence which represents Newman at that period of his life. In a letter he sent me at the time, which I have now before me, he says: "I would that my sketch had been more worthy of the honour it has received; but the fact is that no pictorial representation could possibly do justice to the beauty of *that* face. I speak of its mental beauty; the wisdom, humility, and benevolence of its expression are quite beyond the reach of art." F. S. E.

Literary Gossip.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH has nearly finished his new novel. It was hoped lately that he would give sittings for his portrait to Mr. Watts, but he has hitherto not found leisure to do so.

SHORTLY after the new year the *Pall Mall* will move from its present building in Northumberland Street. The paper will be printed on new machinery, and it is not improbable that its shape will once more be changed. The new evening paper under Mr. Cook's management is, it is said, to appear in February.

'TEAS OF THE D'URBENVILLES' having produced a deep impression in Russia, a translation begins in the January number of *Russkaja Mysl* (*Russian Thought*), a leading monthly review of that country, published in Moscow. With a care that is not often shown by translators of fiction, lists of the unfamiliar words in dialect, agriculture, and local nomenclature that occur in the novel have been sent to the author for paraphrase as the work has progressed. The translation is by Mlle. Vera Spassky, of Moscow, in collaboration with the editor of the review.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. will publish Mr. Blackmore's new novel when it appears in book form. They tell us the title is to be 'Perlycross'—not 'Pearlycross,' as we said last week.

WE are asked by the Literary Section of the Women's Work Committee for the Chicago Exhibition to say that they will be grateful for any suggestions as to books or MSS. by women writers that may be considered of sufficient literary value to be sent to the representative library of the Women's Building at Chicago. Some London publishers—notably Mr. John Murray, Mr. Bentley, Messrs. Macmillan, Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., Mr. Swan Sonnenschein, and Mr. Arnold—have generously promised to present any books published by them; it is to be hoped that some other firms may follow their excellent example. It is proposed to limit the representation of novels, old and new, to one hundred volumes. The Committee will be grateful for any information that would help them in tracing old books or pamphlets by women, such as Mary Astell's 'Serious Prop

Ladies' (1694), any suggestions as to educational or scientific books, and for the loan of MSS., to be duly insured and returned. The Committee consist of Miss Agnes Clerke, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Mrs. J. R. Green, Miss Kingsley, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mrs. J. E. H. Gordon (president), to whom, at 1, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., all communications should be addressed.

MR. BOURDILLON, the translator of 'Aucasin and Nicolette,' has a volume of poems in the press.

MR. FREDERIC NORGATE has retired from the publishing business he has long conducted in King Street, Covent Garden, and it has been purchased by Mr. L. A. Wheatley, who has for nearly forty years been connected with the firm of Williams & Norgate. With publishing Mr. Wheatley will combine the selling of foreign books, in which he has had large experience. Another change that the New Year brings with it is the amalgamation of the old firm of newsagents, Messrs. Castle & Lamb, with Messrs. Allen & Storr, under the title of Castle, Lamb & Storr. The partners who have for some years managed the two businesses will control the joint one.

THE sale last week at Messrs. Sotheby's of the Tennyson manuscript of 'Poems by Two Brothers' evoked much interest. It consisted of eighty-eight leaves, the greater part being in the handwriting of the late Lord Tennyson. The lot contained the receipt given by Messrs. Jackson, of Louth, the publishers of the volume, for the copyright (20*l.*), and three poems which were not included in the printed book. The sum realized was 480*l.*

Maga has changed its shape, having adopted a larger page and wider margin. No doubt it is an improvement, but to conservative eyes it is somewhat of a shock—at least the cover is. Of course, in binding the margins can be cut down to the old size.

MR. GRAHAM WALLAS writes:—

"You announce that I have been appointed to 'a professorship of pastoral sociology' at Manchester New College. The statement has been copied by other journals, and I have already received letters directed to me as 'Professor.' Will you, therefore, allow me to state that the arrangement by which I am to lecture to the students of Manchester New College in no way involves a professorship, and that my subject will be nothing so grand as 'pastoral sociology'?"

Mr. Wallas and his friends have interpreted a harmless joke in a very literal fashion; but seriousness is the note of the college.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The monthly numbers of the *National Stenographer* (Chicago, U.S.A.) for 1892 contain instalments of a voluminous history of shorthand, compiled by Hugh W. Innes, LL.B., and George Carl Mares. The year's contributions include a critical prologue, the first section of chapter i. (1600 to 1700), and supplementary notes on the more obscure workers of the period dealt with in that section. The second section of the first chapter will describe later systems constructed on the model of Willis and other inventors of the seventeenth century; and the remaining chapters of the history will deal with the original work of the eighteenth century; with 'Pitmanic' shorthand; with German, French, and other continental systems; and with orthographic shorthand, musical shorthand, and shorthand for the

blind. The serial publication of these chapters must necessarily extend over several years. The 'Supplementary Notes' above referred to include biographies of Wilkins, Hartlib, Dalgarno, Adair, Lodwick, and Abraham Sharp, with descriptions and illustrations of their systems and of that of the anonymous author of the manuscript 'Characterism' (circa 1630). An amended transcription is attempted of the notes endorsed by Sharp on letters received from the astronomer Flamsteed, and a key to the stenography is provided. The authors hope shortly to add a transcript of part of the diary of Capt. Dow, a prominent politician in the troublous American times, 1680 to 1690. The history is unfortunately marred by numerous misprints, and by considerable confusion in the order of the instalments so far published."

MESSRS. GAY & BIRD are compelled to postpone the publication of the "Édition Jouaust" of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' and 'Paul and Virginia' on account of some of the plates having been damaged in transit.

A POLL of the ratepayers of Lancaster was taken last week on the question of the adoption of the Free Libraries Act. The result showed a large majority in favour of adopting the Act, the numbers recorded being affirmatively 2,822, and negatively 550.

WE are requested by the Rev. E. D. Price to state that he ceased some two years ago to edit *Hazell's Annual*, which we noticed last week.

THE deaths are announced of Archdeacon Hessey, for a quarter of a century head master of Merchant Taylors' School, and author of the Bampton Lectures on Sunday, which made a stir some thirty years ago by their outspokenness, although nowadays they would be considered timid; and of Mr. Montagu Williams, whose pleasant reminiscences will be remembered by his readers, and whose new volume on the East-End of London appeared only the other day.

MR. MACKINNON writes:—

"Kindly permit me to make one remark on your review of 'Culture in Early Scotland.' Your critic pronounces the book to be a compilation from Skene, Hill Burton, &c. On the contrary, I carefully examined all the evidence directly or indirectly bearing on the subject in the pages of Tacitus, Gildas, Sulpitius Severus, Baeda, Adamnan, Nennius, &c. This is fact—stated in the preface, and capable of verification in the text. Your critic has entirely ignored this, and has, therefore, in this his principal censure of the volume, misrepresented it."

Mr. MacKinnon has contrived, we must say, to disguise the results of his reading.

HUNGARIAN papers report that the Empress of Austria has acquired such a mastery over modern Greek that she has been able to translate into that language, for her own gratification and without any aid, 'Hamlet,' 'Lear,' and 'The Tempest.' During the progress of her studies the Empress is said to have procured all the Neo-Hellenic translations of Heine's poems in order to enjoy over again the songs of her favourite poet. We may add that his 'Buch der Lieder' has recently been translated into Hungarian.

PROF. VINOGRADOFF, of Moscow, whose researches into the conditions of villainage in England have made his name well known to historical students in this country, will contribute to the January number of the *English Historical Review* an article on

'Folk-land,' which will prove unsettling to those who have learnt their notions of old English land tenure in the school of Kemble. It will for the present be sufficient to note that the professor denies the existence under that title of anything of the nature of *ager publicus* with which it has usually been identified.

THE Parliamentary Papers this week include Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report on MSS. of Rye and Hereford Corporations, Capt. Loder-Symonds, Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, M.P., and others (2s. 4d.); and Labour Commission, Answers to Questions, Textile, Clothing, Chemical, Building, and Miscellaneous Trades (7s. 8d.).

SCIENCE

BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

Philosophical Notes on Botanical Subjects. By E. Bonavia, M.D. (Eyre & Spottiswoode).—This volume seems to be a reprint of the author's diary, in which from time to time he has recorded the impressions made upon him by the sight of various botanical phenomena. Mixed with the record of facts are reminiscences of old theories and the flashes of the author's own vivid imagination. The mixture is not concocted with sufficient art to make it palatable to professional botanists, but it will not on that account be unacceptable to the general reader. That omnivorous creature will gain from Dr. Bonavia's pages, without much trouble to himself, an insight into some of the subjects which interest the modern naturalist. Thus the subjects of variation, natural selection, and evolution are all discussed; and provided the reader recognize that the subjects are treated from a romantic rather than from a positive point of view, he will gain some amount of information in a very pleasant manner. The frequent want of relevancy in the author's statements of facts and in the arguments he bases on them renders it necessary to warn the student that this is not a book for him. Some, indeed, of the author's statements appear to us so wild that we fear they will cause other of his statements and speculations to receive less attention than they really merit. The author's main contentions do not, on the whole, seem likely to be seriously disputed; but the details by which he seeks to establish his conclusions and his incidental speculations will be certain to elicit strenuous opposition. This will not displease the author, who has, as he tells us, been driven by importunate force to publish his thoughts, and has, let us hope, succeeded in thus "mitigating this worry of civilization."

A Book about the Garden and the Gardener. By S. Reynolds Hole. (Arnold).—The great popularity which the 'Book about Roses' has obtained has, doubtless, induced the Dean and his publisher to issue this little volume. It is, for the most part, a reprint of articles published at different times in the gardening papers. The author's motive is excellent; he "pleads that children at home, boys at school, young men at college, villagers and citizens, should have every encouragement and opportunity for appreciating the beauty of things pleasant to the eye, and the utility of things good for food." After using the third person so far, the Dean suddenly adopts the first, and uses "my" and "I." However, this is a trifling matter. The reader who wants a pleasant book to while away an idle hour, whether he be a "true gardener" or not, will find it in the 'Book about the Garden.' The frontispiece is formed by one of Leech's sketches.

The Oak: a Popular Introduction to Forest Botany. By H. Marshall Ward, M.A., F.R.S. (Kegan Paul & Co.).—In this little book Prof. Ward sketches the appearance and life-history

of the oak, from the acorn or seed to the time that it makes its appearance in the timber-yard. The botany of a flowering plant is, in fact, illustrated by the study of an oak in all stages of its growth. The plan followed is almost identical with that adopted, in even fuller detail, by M. de Lanessan in his 'Introduction à la Botanique,' in which the spruce fir is made to subserve the purpose fulfilled by the oak in Prof. Ward's book. A chapter is given by Prof. Ward to the cultivation of the tree and to the insects and fungi which prey upon it. The researches of Hartig on the timber-destroying fungi are summarized and several of his illustrations copied. In thus bringing Hartig's work before the notice of the English reader Prof. Ward has done good service. It is needless to say that Prof. Ward has done his work well, but he uses the word "popular" in a somewhat different sense from that in which it is ordinarily employed. The chapter in which the course of the vascular bundles is described seems to us to be anything but "popular"—indeed, all the portions devoted to the minute structure of the plant are rather difficult. We should strongly recommend their study to the earnest botanical student, but we fear they would be beyond the comprehension of the average forester, and they certainly would not be considered as light reading by the general reader. To those, however, who require a succinct account of the natural history—and especially the minute anatomy—of the oak, we may with great confidence commend this book.

Practical Fruit Culture. By J. Cheal, F.R.H.S. (Bell & Sons).—This is a book which has been published in response to the demand that has lately arisen for information regarding fruit culture. The cultivation of fruit trees for profit necessitates an apprenticeship of some sort, just as any other practical art does. To ensure success, moreover, the local conditions must be favourable and the tenure of land moderate in cost and secure. Those who have so loudly advocated fruit culture as a panacea for the depressed state of agriculture have not always paid sufficient heed to these elementary truisms. The author of the present book is not one of these—he is a sound teacher. His dictum is, "The fruit must be cultivated, and not allowed simply to grow"; and then he tells in plain language the best methods of obtaining the desired end. By following the course recommended, modified according to circumstances, fruit culture may be made a useful adjunct to agriculture, work may be found for our labourers, the resources of the cottager may be increased, and some at least of the money now sent across the Atlantic may be retained in our own island. To suppose, however, that fruit culture is to become one of the great agricultural industries, is to entertain false hopes. Mr. Cheal is much more moderate in his estimate, and therefore all the better worth listening to. "There is abundant proof," he says, "that those who plant carefully and cultivate with common sense, to say nothing of scientific skill, reap a fair return for their outlay and labour. This is proved, not merely by large growers for market, but by a considerable number of small cultivators." We cannot follow the author in the technical details into which he enters, but we may at least commend his little book to those concerned as a thoroughly safe guide.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

Modern French Artillery. By James Dredge. ('Engineering' Office).—This capitally "got-up" and handsome folio volume is one of the best of the well-known "Engineering" series, issued as a reprint from the pages of the illustrated journal which owes its popularity and success to the energy of the enterprising co-proprietors and editors, Messrs. Maw and Dredge. In this instance Mr. James Dredge appears to

be solely responsible for the compilation, which he has accomplished in an elaborate, but judiciously condensed form; and our artilleryists on shore and afloat, whether armament majors or instructors in gunnery, must be thankful to possess such an exhaustive compendium of information respecting the latest development of ordnance belonging to our antagonistic neighbours across the silver streak of La Manche. The advisability of preparing such a work was happily suggested to the compiler by the magnificent display of all classes of rifled ordnance made by the private French manufacturers in the Pavillon du Ministère de la Guerre at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, and the result is before us in this profusely illustrated work, containing a well-digested mass of facts and figures accumulated from varied sources, and from authoritative publications not readily accessible to our insular gunners. The introductory chapter gives a brief *résumé* of the genesis and evolution of contemporary artillery, and here a hypercritical reader can point out a few very permissible errors of no real consequence. For instance, in the first paragraph mention is made of "the 64-pounders which failed to make any impression on the walls of the Baltic forts"—whereas even Sir Charles Napier's 32-pounders had a considerable effect on the revetments of the Bomarsund fortifications previous to their surrender, and subsequently the 10-inch guns and 68-pounders fired experimentally by Admiral Chads at 1,000 yards range made short work of the granite-faced embrasures. There were, we imagine, no 64-pounders in existence at that period; but after all such minor errors relating to past events are not of any serious consequence in a work dealing almost exclusively with modern guns in comparison with which the obsolete smoothbores were but popguns. The French have ever taken the first position as scientific artilleryists. Napoleon the Great, a gunner by profession, was second to none in his intimate knowledge of all connected with artillery, great and small: a knowledge despised by Wellington, who snubbed his gunners unmercifully. Even Napoleon *le petit* invented his *canon obusier*, and was the first to use the *canon rayé* against the Austrians in Italy. If the military bibliographies of the various continental powers are compared, it is evident that our catalogues of books on gunnery are remarkably meagre and scarce in the face of the rich literature on the same subject which finds popularity throughout France wherever a garrison exists. There is no doubt, in fact, that at the present time the technical and practical knowledge of scientific gunnery among French officers of both services is of a far higher standard of efficiency than that prevailing either at Whale Island or on the Cambridge, or even at Woolwich or Shoeburyness. When our recent separation of naval from military war matériel took place there was not a single naval officer to be found capable of taking formal charge as storekeeper of ordnance stores. The mathematical qualifications of naval officers have even been lowered at Greenwich; and the examinations at the Portsmouth College are conducted by junior officers instead of scientific professors of artillery. However, we are straying from our subject—*revenons à nos moutons*. The greater portion of the volume is devoted to the description of the works and artillery practice carried on by the principal companies engaged in the manufacture of large and small guns, heavy, field, and quick-firing pieces, and their appurtenances, ammunition, &c., in the powerful military republic which means some day to alter the map of Europe, either in the immediate future or, at least, before the millennium.

"In August, 1885, a law was passed by which the production of war material for foreign countries was sanctioned, and at last French industry was set free not only to prepare to render invaluable services to the country in the event of another war, but also to compete with England and Germany in the sale of guns to those powers that have the money

to buy, and the necessity to possess, but which at the same time have not the power to produce for themselves. It is the object of the following pages to show to what extent French manufacturers have profited by the privileges thus tardily afforded them, and it will be seen that in less than five years, since the prohibition has been removed, the country has made a marvellous progress; that it has been able to put into extensive practice the advanced views which even in the early days of heavy artillery gave France a leading position so far as theory was concerned, and which were afterwards followed and improved upon by foreign makers. In the manufacture of the highest class of material employed, she is at present excelled by no country in the world, and she is already a powerful competitor with England and with Germany in foreign markets, while—until the necessary familiarity with certain French processes has been acquired by English manufacturers—we have been compelled to purchase large quantities of armour-piercing projectiles from Holtzer, Firminy, and other makers of special steel in the district of the Loire. The leading manufacturers of gun-steel for the French Government—Creusot, Firminy, St. Chamond, Marrel, St. Etienne, Chatillon et Commentry, and Holtzer, all of them produce metal of the highest quality, for which a very marked superiority is claimed over the steel used either by the Elswick or the Woolwich factories, and which, it is asserted, is even better than the Whitworth steel. The seven great firms above mentioned supply between them practically all the steel used in the French Government ordnance factories; some of them also manufacture guns themselves, but only upon the plans approved by the French War Department.

Mr. Dredge proceeds to give a detailed account of the four great companies and the systems of rifled guns manufactured at their respective establishments, viz., (1) The St. Chamond company, otherwise the Compagnie des Hauts-Fourneaux, Forges et Acieries de la Marine et des Chemins de Fer, the earliest company of its kind in Europe which manufactured armour plates. This enormous company has its headquarters at St. Chamond, not far from Lyons, but has branch establishments in various other parts of France. (2) The Anciens Etablissements Cail, which was associated with the preceding company in producing fifty-four batteries of field guns for the Servian Government. (N.B. England only possesses eighty field-batteries in all, at home and abroad.) (3) The Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, where ordnance on the Canet system is forged, and the most important of the private naval establishments in France, having extensive shipbuilding works at La Ciotat, and at La Seyne, near Toulon, engine works at Marseilles, and an ordnance factory on a very large scale, lately erected at Havre. (4) The Hotchkiss factory at St. Denis, originally initiated by the late Mr. Hotchkiss, which, since his death, has become the property of a limited liability company. The chapters descriptive of the French quick-firing guns are particularly interesting to professional artillerymen, as these weapons have so rapidly developed and form, so far as can be judged, the weapon of the immediate future. Capt. H. J. May, R.N., one of the few scientists in the navy, has lately impressed upon the gunners at Shoeburyness that "heavy ships are unlikely to attack forts except for forcing a passage; but, on the other hand, that raids on what the forts protect (for that is what the forts are for), namely, ships anchored in protected waters, by torpedo boats or other small craft, will be frequent, and will be very annoying, and that is what the shore defences will have to guard against more than anything else." For this purpose the quick-firing guns fired from small iron cupolas will be most effective, and the Hotchkiss-Schneider armour-clad forts figured by Mr. Dredge will suggest admirable examples which may be adapted to the defence of our seaport docks and arsenals. The recent increase of the French fleet in the Channel should put all of us on the alert. Mr. Dredge's book, containing as it does large engravings of all the principal French ships likely to give our forts trouble, should be in every garrison library and every coast defence throughout the kingdom.

Sanitary Engineering Notes. By Major E. C. S. Moore, R.E. (Chatham, Royal Engineers Institute.)—Major Moore, whilst preparing his lectures to the officers' classes at the School of Military Engineering, having found that no one book treated of sanitary engineering as a whole, has published his notes, compiled from the latest information and best authorities on the various points involved, and forming the volume of Occasional Papers, No. XVII., for the year 1891, issued by the well-known Institute of the corps to which the author belongs. There is no doubt that although the sanitation of our military barracks does not offer a tempting field for gaining renown, nevertheless the efficiency of our troops for war depends in a great measure on their health in quarters at home and abroad; and all officers of any length of service must be able to recall to mind serious epidemics amongst their men which have been traceable to inattention to the simplest sanitary principles in the construction of buildings which were formerly considered fit habitations for Tommy Atkins. Fortunately, since the days of the abolition of purchase, when ignorance was bliss, a new school of officers and men has arisen, and far more consideration is nowadays demanded for the soldier's health and comfort. Although Major Moore has not touched on the important branches of ventilation, warming, and lighting of inhabited buildings, his notes—dealing with drainage, sewerage, disposal of sewage and apparatus connected therewith—form a concise and valuable compendium on these subjects with ample illustrations. Engineer officers, both in military and civilian employ, in foreign parts or out-of-the-way stations, where the standard works on such matters are inaccessible, will more fully appreciate this very careful and useful compilation. The Institute has never produced a more creditable and practical volume.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE planet Mercury will arrive at greatest western elongation from the sun on the morning of January 1st, but being at very low southern declination, on the borders of the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, he will be visible during only a very brief interval before sunrise. Venus is also in Scorpio, and will move into Sagittarius about the middle of January, during the whole of which month, in consequence of her great southern declination, she will not rise until between six and seven o'clock in the morning. Mars is in Pisces, with increasing northern declination; he sets now a little before midnight and somewhat earlier each night. On the 23rd prox., about eleven o'clock in the evening, he will be in conjunction with the moon, then approaching her first quarter. About two hours afterwards the moon will come into close conjunction with Jupiter, when an occultation will take place in regions between 38° north (the observatory of Palermo is just on the limit) and 49° south latitude. The two planets will come into conjunction with each other on the 26th (Mars passing about 1½° to the north of Jupiter), but this will take place at four o'clock in the morning Greenwich time, after the planets have set in Europe, and be best seen in North America. Saturn is in the constellation Virgo; he rises now a little after midnight, and will rise about ten o'clock in the evening at the end of January.

Of the known periodical comets, only one is due to return in 1893. This was discovered by Mr. Finlay at the Cape of Good Hope on September 26th, 1886, passed its perihelion on November 22nd, and was found to be moving in an elliptical orbit with a period of somewhat more than six and a half years, so that a return will be due in the early part of next summer.

No eclipse of the moon will take place next year, but there will be two of the sun, one total on April 16th, the other annular on October 9th,

neither of which will be visible in this country. The latter, indeed, will be wholly confined to the western hemisphere; the former will be visible as a small partial eclipse in Southern Europe, but the line of centrality will traverse South America, and, after crossing the Atlantic in a north-easterly direction, pass into Western Africa. The duration of totality will be greatest on the coast of Brazil, where it will amount to nearly five minutes.

The volume of *Observations made during the Year 1888 at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington*, has recently been published. Two appendixes contain Prof. Asaph Hall's observations of double stars from 1880 to 1891, and the results of the magnetic observations made during the year 1891.

That useful compendium the *Companion to the Observatory* has been published for 1893 (Taylor & Francis). Ephemerides of the sun, the moon, the large planets and their satellites, are given; the mean places of the variable stars, with their epochs of minimum; a list of the principal double stars, an ephemeris for physical observations of the sun, besides tables of casual phenomena, and a list, prepared by Mr. Denning, of the principal meteor showers of the year, derived from recent observations.

An *Atlas of Astronomy: a Series of Seventy-two Plates*. With an Introduction and Index. By Sir Robert Stawell Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. (Philip & Son.)—The title sufficiently describes this work, which is an attempt to include as much astronomy as can be taught by the eye in one small volume. The star-maps, if their small size be taken into account, are clear and useful. Several maps of the moon are given for the different states of her phases, their principal purpose being that of a guide to the lunar formations, handy for persons who are making a study of these. There are also illustrations of comets, of solar spots and prominences, besides useful diagrams of a similar kind to those usually given in elementary works on astronomy. The letterpress is not only (though chiefly) explanatory of the maps, but contains much compressed and tabular information of general interest. Altogether the work cannot fail to be exceedingly useful to students and amateurs of astronomy.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

AMONG the new surveys sanctioned by the Government, and to be undertaken this cold season, are a re-survey of the Indus river in Sind, the important cadastral survey of Behar (originally commenced in 1885, suspended the following year, and, after a good deal of opposition, ordered to be resumed this year), and the extension of the topographical survey of the Southern Mahratta country by No. 10 Party, who have at last completed their operations in Gujarat.

Dr. O. Baumann in May and June last carried out a most successful exploration in the regions lying immediately to the south-east of the Victoria Nyanza. He discovered a large gulf immediately to the south of Mount Majita, and visited the fertile region of Ngorvine, which extends along the Ngare Dabash, a river which he identifies with Mr. Stanley's Mara. Subsequently he visited the salt-swamps to the south of Lake Nyasa, which yield excellent table-salt, sought after by caravans from far and near.

Petermann's *Mittheilungen* publishes an article on German missionary enterprise at the northern end of Lake Nyasa, by Dr. H. Wichmann, illustrated by a capital map showing the stations occupied by the Moravian and Berlin Missionary Societies. Prof. Mitzopoulos, of Athens, publishes in the same periodical a summary account of eighty earthquakes observed in Turkey and Greece during 1891. He divides Greece and the neighbouring parts of Asia Minor into nine distinct seismological regions, viz., those of Corinth, Phocis, Agrinion, Ionia, the Cyclades, Euboea, Thessaly, the islands of Asia Minor, and Smyrna.

The Berlin Geographical Society has just published a magnificent work on the discovery of America in commemoration of the fourth Columbus centenary. It includes a facsimile atlas of about one hundred maps, for the most part collected by Dr. K. Kretschmer during a lengthened residence in Italy, and a stout volume of explanatory text, in which the evolution of the "Weltbild" is dealt with in a strikingly interesting manner. The memorial volume issued by the Hamburg Society is on a far more modest scale, but possesses a special interest for English readers, as it contains a facsimile of what is supposed to be the original map recording Sir Walter Raleigh's famous voyage to the American Eldorado, which is preserved in the British Museum.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* publishes bright notes on 'Characteristics of African Travel,' by Capt. Lugard, as also a map and paper on Dr. Nansen's proposed Arctic expedition.

M. A. Delcommune, who had not been heard of for some time, reached Lake Tanganyika on August 20th last. He has done excellent work as an explorer, although at the sacrifice of many lives, owing to the famine which reigned throughout the regions of the Upper Congo. He explored Katanga to its southern borders; navigated the Upper Lualaba for over a hundred miles, to the Nzilo Falls, where the river rushes down a tremendous cañon, falling about 1,600 ft. in the course of fifty miles; and ultimately travelled along Capt. Stairs's route to the Tanganyika, where he became involved in Capt. Joubert's and Capt. Jacques's disputes with the Arabs. M. Delcommune, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the country, proposes to attempt an exploration of the Lukuga outlet of the Tanganyika.

The scientific results of Dr. Nansen's remarkable journey across the inland ice of Greenland have just been published as a supplement to *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, and form an important contribution to the physical geography of the Arctic region. Prof. Mohn discusses the magnetic and meteorological observations, whilst Dr. Nansen himself renders an account of the geological and hydrographical results achieved. Dr. Mohn is of opinion that the temperature in the interior of Greenland is quite as low as in Eastern Siberia, if not lower. Very remarkable are the increase of the temperature and the small relative humidity on the western slope of this great antarctic island, a feature, evidently due to a Greenland Föhn, which has frequently been observed at the head of the fiords.

To his valuable "Bibliotheca Geographorum Arabicorum," which already included El-Istakhri, Ibn-Hawkal, Ibn-el-Fakih, El-Mukaddesi, and Ibn-Khordādhbeh, Prof. de Goeje has now added, as *Pars Septima*, the seventh book of the *Kitāb el-A'lāk en-Nafīseh* of a certain, or rather uncertain, Abū'Alī Ahmad ibn 'Omar ibn Rosteh. It is printed from a MS. in the British Museum, described by Dr. Rieu as the work of Ibn-Dastah, but M. de Goeje prefers the reading Rosteh. Ibn-Rosteh appears to be unknown to bibliographers, but from internal evidence it is clear that he was a native of Ispahan, where Rosteh was a common name, and that he visited Medina in A.H. 290, the latest year mentioned in his work. He is thus a contemporary of Ibn-el-Fakih, and is often found to be using the same authorities. His accounts of Mekka and Medina, which occupy a great part of his book, are clearly based upon Azrakī and Ibn-Zubīr, and he refers to Ibn-Khordādhbeh. Part of the work had previously been edited by Chwolson in 1869, but M. de Goeje has done well to give us the whole of the seventh part—all that is preserved. Unfortunately considerable passages have been lost. In the same volume is included a new and improved edition of the text of El-Ya'kūbī's 'Kitāb el-Buldān,' or 'Book of Regions,' already edited in 1861 by

Juynboll. El-Ya'kūbī travelled in Armenia about A.H. 260, and wrote a history of the Byzantine Empire. Then he went to the Tāhīris in Khorasān, thence to India, to Egypt (where he was welcomed by the Tūlūnī ruler), and finally to Maghrib. Of his three books the 'Kitāb el-Buldān' was the second, and was written in A.H. 278. It opens with a long and interesting account of Baghdad; the author then goes on through the Jebel to Azerbaijan, Hamadhān, Nehavend, &c.; to Tabaristān, and Jurjān, and Khorasān, describing the chief cities. In the same way he treats of Lakh and Kerimān, Bokhāra and Samarkand. Then he goes south to Syria and Egypt, and ends in Spain. It is unnecessary to say that the two texts are edited with M. de Goeje's well-proved care and scholarship. The next volume is to consist of El-Mes'ūdī's 'Kitāb et-tanbih wa-l-ishrāf,' together with general indexes and a glossary.

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—Dec. 13.—Lord Northbrook, President, in the chair.—The Rev. C. J. Ball raised the question of the origin of the Semitic (Phœnician) alphabet. Mr. Ball's paper will appear in an early number of the *Journal of the Society*.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Dec. 21.—Dr. C. T. Williams, President, in the chair.—Drs. R. H. Beardsley, T. O. Beatty, R. Brooklesby, P. Fraser, and G. H. Ward-Humphreys, and Mr. C. H. Cotton were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'Moving Anti-cyclones in the Southern Hemisphere,' by Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer New South Wales; 'The Tracks of Ocean Wind Systems in Transit over Australasia,' by Capt. M. W. C. Hepworth; 'Rainfall of Nottinghamshire, 1861-90,' by Mr. H. Mellish; and 'A New Instrument for Cloud Measurements,' by Dr. N. Ekholm.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Dec. 20.—Mr. O. Salvin, V.P., in the chair.—Communications were read: from Dr. A. B. Meyer, of Dresden, on a monkey (*Semnopithecus nemaus*) in Hainan, from the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, on nine new species of amphipodous crustaceans from the tropical Atlantic, containing descriptions and figures of some new hyperidean Amphipoda collected by Mr. J. Rattray, when on board the *Buccaneer* at the beginning of 1886: the specimens had been taken in the tropical Atlantic off the west coast of Africa by a series of "tow-nettings" carried on at the expense of Dr. J. Murray and Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, by Dr. Hans Gadon, on the remains of some gigantic land tortoises and of *Didosaurus* recently discovered in Mauritius, along with the bones of the dodo described in a previous communication by Sir E. Newton and himself; the remains of the tortoises were referred to *Testudo indica*, *T. triassata*, *T. inepta*, and to two new forms proposed to be called *T. sauzieri* and *T. soumeirei*, the latter being possibly related to the gigantic tortoises of Aldabra; and along with these tortoises were found numerous bones of the extinct lizard, *Didosaurus mauritanus*, of which an account was also given, by Mr. F. E. Beddard, on some new species of earthworms from various localities, belonging to the genera *Otochaetus*, *Acanthodrilus*, *Benhamia*, *Microdrilus*, *Perionyx*, *Moniligaster*, *Notykus*, *Trichochaeta*, and *Ilyogenia*; of these nine genera *Otochaetus*, *Microdrilus*, and *Ilyogenia* were characterized as new to science, and by Mr. R. H. Burne, on the presence in the common hag (*Myzine glutinosa*) of a branchial basket, which had not been previously recognized in this fish, though already described in the larger hag (*M. bdellostoma*).

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. London Institution, 4.—'Combustion: Slow, Rapid, and Explosive,' Prof. V. Lewis. (Juvenile Lecture.)
ROYAL ACADEMY, 8.—'Painting,' Mr. J. E. Hodgson.
TUES. Victoria Institute, 8.—'Evolution and Design,' Mr. C. Bompas and Mr. Walsley.
ROYAL INSTITUTION, 8.—'Astronomy,' Sir R. S. Ball. (Juvenile Lecture.)
THURS. Shortland, 8.—'Orthophonic Shortland,' Mr. E. Guest.
SOCIETY OF ARTS, 7.—'Curiosities of Bird Life,' Dr. R. B. Sharpe. (Juvenile Lecture.)
BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 8.—'Dotted Church,' Rev. J. Cave-Browne; 'Old Traders' Signs in Little Britain,' Mr. H. Syer Cuming.
THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—'Astronomy,' Sir R. S. Ball. (Juvenile Lecture.)
LONDON INSTITUTION, 6.—'Jewish Wit and Humour,' The Chief Rabbi.
ROYAL ACADEMY, 8.—'Painting,' Mr. J. E. Hodgson.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Astronomy,' Sir R. S. Ball. (Juvenile Lecture.)

Science Gossip.

MR. ELLIOT STROCK announces 'An Account of British Flies,' by Mr. F. V. Theobald.

An ethnographical and philological treatise will be published shortly by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, under the title of 'The Kelt or Gael.' The work is by Mr. T. de Courcy Atkins.

FINE ARTS

The Remains of Ancient Rome. By J. H. Middleton. 2 vols. (Black.)

THE study of Roman topography has always been in favour with English archæologists. The number and the importance of the works published on this subject from the time of Basil Kennett, the author of the 'Romæ Antiquæ Notitia' (London, 1698), to the latest contributions of Dyer, Donaldson, Nichols, Burn, and other contemporaries, give to the English school a prominent position among those which are most frequently quoted in connexion with the archæology of Rome. We owe to it the publication of Palladio's designs of baths and thermæ, and the best essays on the walls of the city, on the Campagna, and on the Forum. The tradition is now followed by Prof. J. H. Middleton, who has favoured us with a revised and greatly enlarged edition of his former single volume, entitled 'Ancient Rome.'

The criticism of the new edition is soon made: for completeness and freshness of information, and for clear and sound judgment on points of controversy, it is the best manual which visitors to the Eternal City and students of Roman topography can use. In examining works which cover so vast a field it is not difficult to detect here and there an omission or a slip of the pen: *facile est inventis addere*: but in the present case one has to resort to a powerful magnifying glass to discover points deserving censure.

The book is neatly and simply arranged. The introductory chapters deal with the sources of information, classical, mediæval, and modern, with the site and general features of the city, with the materials of which it is built, with the methods of construction. On this last subject the author shows himself a specialist without rivals: he has mastered all the intricacies and technicalities of ancient masonry and stonework so thoroughly that he makes clear and almost agreeable a theme which students in general have usually avoided as dry and difficult to comprehend. His notes and diagrams illustrating the construction of Vespasian's State archives (i. 41), of the temple of Concord (i. 87), of the temple of Castor (i. 280), of the Forum Julium (ii. 5), of the Forum Augusti (ii. 9), of hypocausts (ii. 121), of Caracalla's Thermæ (ii. 168), show how advantageous it is to students to make themselves familiar with Vitruvius's principles.

In chap. iii., which relates to the prehistoric and kingly periods, we find the name of Roma Quadrata still applied to the primitive (Romulean) city on the Palatine. We already knew from passages of classic writers that Roma Quadrata does not mean a city more or less square in shape; but that it was the name applied to a square altar built of rough stones over the pit in which the instruments used in tracing the furrow (*sulcus primigenius*) had been interred. We knew also that the rough altar stood in the

very centre of the Palatine Hill, opposite the temple of Apollo. A discovery quite recent proves that the venerable relic had been preserved from age to age, to the time of Septimius Severus at least. The official account of the pageant which took place in 204 A.D. at the celebration of the *ludi saculares* mentions the ROMA QVADRATA as one of the centres for the distribution of the *suffimenta*. In the account of the same *ludi* in 17 B.C. the site of the Roma Quadrata is indicated with the words "on the Palatine, before the temple of Apollo, within the portico (of the Danaids)."

In describing the line of the Servian walls the author calls their river frontage *pulchrum litus*, the *καλὴ ἀκτὴ* of Plutarch ('Rom.' 20). This theory, common to other text-books, has been repudiated by topographers since 1850, when it was shown by Canina that the Latin name is a modern concoction, while the Greek is a corruption of Plutarch's passage, which refers not to the embankment of the Tiber, but to the Steps of Cacus on the Palatine, the *Scala Caci* of Solinus, the *βαθμοὶ καλῆς ἀκτῆς* of Plutarch himself.

The walls, the agger, and the gates of Servius are admirably described by our author. We are led from the Porta Flumentana, by the river, up the craggy slopes of the hills fortified by the kings, across the plateau of the Viminal, and down again towards the Tiber, skirting the foot of the Caelian and also of the Aventine. The reader who cannot follow the description of the sites on the spot is supplied with good sketches of existing remains.

In the following chapter, devoted to the study of the "cradle" of the Roman Empire, the same order is followed in the chronological description of its buildings. One point we fail to understand—why no name is given to the "early temple of stuccoed stone" at the top of the Steps of Cacus, which is undoubtedly the temple of Cybele, the "great mother of the gods." The author, in fact, mentions two distinct edifices on this corner of the Palatine Hill—the stuccoed temple (i. 161) and the temple of Cybele (i. 165)—unmindful that the architectural fragments of stuccoed stone fit so perfectly the existing remains of the temple that it could be rebuilt or restored to its original shape to a great extent.

The first volume ends with the study of the Forum and its surroundings, and of the Capitoline Hill. The arrangement of the second is altogether different. The "remains of ancient Rome" are no longer described topographically, like those of the Palatine, Forum, and Capitol, but by classes, comprising respectively (i.) the imperial fora, (ii.) the Circi, (iii.) the theatres, (iv.) the amphitheatres, (v.) the baths, (viii.) the tombs, (ix.) the triumphal arches, (x.) the water supply, (xi.) the roads and bridges, (xii.) the walls of Aurelian. One chapter (vi.) describes the Forum Boarium and the Campus Martius, another (vii.) some miscellaneous buildings. No wonder that in dealing with such a mass of information the author should have fallen into a few and irrelevant slips of the pen. Thus in i. 225, n. 1, we find the authorship of the 'Liber Pontificalis' attributed to Anastasius Bibliothecarius, who had no share whatever in the work; in ii. 348 the

Aqua Felice is identified with the Claudia, instead of the Alexandrina; in ii. 306 the *janus* of the Forum Boarium is called the "Arch of Janus"; in ii. 35 the exquisite medallions and panels of Constantine's Arch are said to have been taken from that of Trajan at the entrance of his Forum, while they come from the Arcus divi Trajani on the Via Nova; in ii. 302 the reliefs from the Arch of M. Aurelius, now in the Palace of the Conservatori, are said to have been found under the church of S. Martina, while from time immemorial—perhaps since 399 A.D., when Flavianus, the prefect, restored the Secretarium Senatus—they were used as panels in the decoration of its walls.

More serious is the mistake noticeable in chap. v. p. 157 of the second volume, where a description is given and a plan shown of the alleged Thermæ of Trajan on the Esquiline. These thermæ never existed, at least not in the sense of the author, viz., as a building distinct and independent from the Baths of Titus.

The Baths of Titus, reconstructed almost from the foundations by Trajan, have met with a different fate from those of Nero, reconstructed likewise by Alexander Severus. No one has ever suggested making two distinct buildings of the Nero-Alexandrine baths, while up to the present time many believe in the contemporary and independent existence of the Thermæ Titianæ near the Coliseum, and of the Thermæ Trajanæ near S. Martino ai Monti. Recent excavations prove two things: that between the Baths of Titus rebuilt by Trajan and S. Martino ai Monti there is room for one edifice only, for the Portico of Livia; and that Palladio's plan is but a fanciful restoration of the remains of the portico, which he had mistaken for those of a bath.

The text is illustrated with excellent maps and diagrams. That of the Forum Magnum deserves great praise, having been measured and drawn by the author entirely afresh, from the results of the latest excavations. It includes, therefore, the foundations of the Arch of Augustus, those of the Regia, and other such new additions to the topography of the famous district. There are two or three slight errors. The area of the Forum, for instance, has the shape of a trapeze, instead of a parallelogram, a defect to which the late Prof. Jordan called the attention of students in 1881.* The course of the Cloaca Maxima from the Argiletum to the statue of Vortumnus is incorrect, the genuine one being given in plate xxxvii. of the *Denkmäler* for 1889. Some of the denominations are a trifle behind the times, such as that of Schola Xanthi, applied to the underground cells near the temple of Vespasian. The exact site of the Schola has been pointed out by Huelsen in plate viii. of the *Mittheilungen* for 1888. The value of Prof. Middleton's map, at all events, is proved by the fact that German topographers have adopted it bodily for their text-books. See Richter's 'Topogr.' Nördlingen, 1889, p. 78.

The "map of modern Rome showing the municipal scheme for the enlargement of the city," besides being on an insufficient scale, is antiquated and in many points incorrect. Some of the new quarters, strictly connected

with late archaeological finds, are designated as "projects," although finished and inhabited long ago; others are not designated at all (the Wolkonsky, the Ludovisi, S. Cosimato, &c.).

Prof. Middleton has made excellent use of some of Ligorio's drawings in the Bodleian Library, illustrating the Curia, the temple of Augustus, the Basilica of Constantine, the Baths of Diocletian, &c. Ligorio has never enjoyed a good name among archaeologists, his genius for falsehoods and his power of invention being almost phenomenal. But the Bodleian MS. contains, perhaps, more genuine information than could be gathered from the thirty volumes of the impostor now in the Royal Archives of Turin, from the ten now in the National Library of Naples, and from others scattered in Rome and Paris. Ligorio seems to have confided to his Bodleian volume the memoranda of what he had really and honestly seen, measured, described, or sketched.

To bring this commentary to a close, I may repeat that students of Roman topography could not find a better manual or a better book of reference than these two excellent volumes of Prof. J. H. Middleton.

After what I have said, in simple justice to the author, I believe I shall be pardoned if I add that the preface—a short preface, covering hardly two pages—is not calculated to impress favourably the impartial reader in general, while it is intolerable to the Italian, and to the Roman reader especially. It is not a question of archaeology; it is a question of personal appreciation, in which even the best of friends must be allowed to dissent. Those few lines are so hard on our national and municipal Governments, so excessive in condemning whatever has been done for the sanitation and general improvement of the city of Rome since 1870, that I can hardly believe them to have been written by such a just and impartial judge as Prof. Middleton shows himself to be in everything else connected with archaeological controversy. It is of no use to reopen a discussion which we had reason to believe a matter of the past, or reserved only to a few novel-writers of the fair sex. I have myself occasionally denounced the errors committed in the works of sanitation and enlargement of Rome, not so much by the State and the municipality as by a host of unscrupulous speculators in land and building enterprises. But at the same time I have expressed the belief that the impartial judge must put in each of the scales what has been gained and what has been lost, and must weigh the matter, not from a single personal point of view, but from the general point of view of public health, cleanliness, the comfort of half a million people, art, science, history, and archaeology. There is no doubt that Rome and the lovers and students of its monuments have gained a hundredfold what they have lost. To please our critics, Rome ought never to have become the capital of united Italy and the seat of the Government; we ought to have left the Tiber to be the Cloaca Maxima of the city, its banks to be hotbeds of infection, its neighbourhood to be a prey to periodical inundations. Air, light, cleanli-

* Una Rettificazione alla pianta del Foro Romano, in *Bullett. Instit.*, 1891, p. 103.

ness, health, which all other towns in the world have a right to demand and obtain, ought to have been denied to the Romans, whose duty was simply to sit as models for amateur artists among picturesque and decayed surroundings. If the increase of two hundred and fifty thousand souls in the total of the population demanded urgently the widening of some old streets and the opening of new thoroughfares, the space should have been obtained without demolishing a single house—at least, not without obtaining leave from the world at large.

I do not deny that the problem was a difficult one, and that errors have been committed in an enterprise which has cost the State, the city, and the companies twenty years and one thousand millions of lire; but the results are altogether more than satisfactory. In 1872, with a population of 244,484, there were 6,940 births against 9,924 deaths—a death rate of forty-one in a thousand, and a loss of 2,984 souls. In 1891, with a population of 436,185, there were 12,294 births against 10,099 deaths—a surplus of 2,195, with a death rate of twenty-three in a thousand. Such magnificent results ought to have won the applause of mankind, if we consider that no capital in Europe has a better water supply, better accommodation for the working classes, and a more clean, genial, and healthy aspect.

Still Rome is compared to "a third-rate Parisian suburb" (p. vi, and see ii. 243); the epithets of "horrible," "outrageous," "hideous," "dreary," "ugly," and "disgusting," are bestowed lavishly on all our works of public and private benefit since 1870; especially that of "hideous," which, besides the preface, occurs in ii. 126 and ii. 364. Had these expressions appeared in a daily paper, or in an occasional contribution to a magazine, we should certainly not have protested *contra folium quod vento rapitur*! But in a work of such value and magnitude as this, equity is the first requirement.

The information supplied to the author on the subject is, at all events, not exact. Thus we read in note 1, i. 128, and again in ii. 277, that "a number of tombs which lined the Via Lata, near the tomb of Bibulus, have recently been destroyed to make room for the monument to Victor Emmanuel, which will soon disfigure the Capitoline Arx." Not a single tomb has been found and destroyed there. In note 2, ii. 260, we read that a brick-faced arch of the Horrea, called Arco di S. Lazaro, on the Via di Marmorata, "has recently been destroyed." The arch is still there, safe and sound. No columbaria have ever been found and destroyed in the Ludovisi gardens, as stated in ii. 52. Even more grave is the accusation brought forward in ii. 366, not in a foot-note, but in the text, under the heading "Recent Destruction": "All the interesting stonework of this immense ship [the ship of Asklepios in the island of S. Bartolomeo] has recently been destroyed during the wholesale alterations of the Tiber banks." Not a stone has been touched there, and as far as the ship is concerned, I measured every detail not many weeks ago. In note 1, ii. 182, it is stated that the "interesting remains" of the piscina of Diocletian's Baths "have been

destroyed by the enlargement of the railway station and other so-called improvements." The remains above ground of Diocletian's piscina were destroyed by Count Negroni in 1726, and their foundations uprooted under Pius IX. when the railway terminus was first established there.

It is lucky for the memory of Mæcenas and Horace that they lived so long ago, otherwise the great works of sanitation of the Esquiline quarter, which the first accomplished and the other celebrated in Satire viii., would have been stigmatized as the present sanitation of the Valle Sallustiana (the poisonous effluvia of which made the whole neighbourhood unhealthy) is condemned in ii. 243.

I have sought in vain all through the book for a word of praise for the great excavations of the Pantheon, of the Baths of Agrippa, Titus, and Caracalla, of the Forum Romanum and Augustum, of the Palace of the Cæsars, of innumerable temples, houses, tombs, bridges, aqueducts; for the recovery of thousands of works of art, historical documents, and inscriptions; for the institution of new museums; for the duplication of the archaeological wealth of Rome; for a chain of discoveries, in brief, to which we owe the publication of Prof. Middleton's otherwise excellent and most useful work. R. L.

Epigraphia Indica: a Collection of Inscriptions supplementary to the Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum of the Archaeological Survey. Translated by several Oriental Scholars. Edited by James Burgess, LL.D., C.I.E. Vol. II. (Calcutta, Government Press.)—In 1887 a proposal was made to the Indian Government for the printing of a record which should include Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic inscriptions and translations, together with other antiquarian information. The publication was sanctioned in 1888, and has taken the form of the 'Epigraphia Indica,' practically limited to the palaeographical branch of the original programme. This limitation is not to be regretted, for the editing of the numerous inscriptions of India is quite large enough a task to occupy for some years the energies of the scholars engaged upon it. As Mr. Burgess says,

"Indian inscriptions are the real archives of the annals of its ancient history, the contemporaneous witnesses of the events, and of the men whose deeds they hand down; and their authenticity renders them most valuable for the historian and deserving of careful record. They supply important data bearing on the chronology, geography, religious systems, affiliation of families and dynasties, taxes, land tenures, magistrates, customs, manners, organization of societies, language, and systems of writing of ancient times. Hence the great need for collecting and publishing them with the best translations and comments that modern scholarship can supply."

Colebrooke, Babington, Prinsep, and others laid the foundation of palaeographic study in India, and General Sir A. Cunningham published the first volume of his 'Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum,' dealing with the Asoka inscriptions, in 1877. No second volume has appeared, but one called vol. iii., treating of the inscriptions of the Gupta kings, was brought out by Mr. J. F. Fleet in 1887 with all his admirable accuracy. The plan, however, of issuing collections of classified inscriptions of this kind was found to involve much delay and inconvenience, and the 'Epigraphia Indica' was accordingly instituted, as a sort of fourth volume of the 'Corpus,' in which the inscriptions are edited as they come to hand, without any attempt at chronological or geographical classification. The first volume of the new publication contained over forty inscriptions, including the newly discovered twelfth

Asoka edict from Shāhbāzgarh, the important Siyadoni inscription from Lalitpūr, the text of the Lakkhā Mandal inscription, and the series of Jaina documents from Mathurā, with facsimiles of the more important. The names of the editors, Profs. Bühler, Kielhorn, and Eggeling, and Messrs. Hultsch and Fleet, are an ample guarantee of the capable presentation of these valuable archives. The new volume opens with the Jabalpur copperplate inscription of Yasah-karnadeva (A.D. 1122), containing historical and genealogical data. The next document is the stone Bhera-Ghāt inscription of Queen Alhana-devi, again from the Jabalpur district, recording the foundation of a Siva temple and cloister by the queen in 1155, and the assignment of certain revenues for their maintenance. This is followed by the Tewar inscription of the reign of Jayasimhadeva, also from near Jabalpur, dated 1177, recording the erection of another temple, and by three land grants from Sankheda, two of which belong to the Gurjara of Bharoch, dated 346 and 391 of the Samvat era. Some Gujarati inscriptions supply data relating to the history of the province, or rather kingdom, of the period of Sultan Ahmad; and 118 inscriptions from the Jaina temples near Palitana conclude the present part. These last belong to various periods, from the Gujarati kings to the present day. Some relate to the reigns of the Moghul emperor Jahāngir and of Shāh Jahān (not Jihān, as Dr. Bühler spells it), whose government of Gujarāt, whilst still only Prince Khurram, in 1617, is recorded. Others possess a special interest in their details about sundry schools of Jaina monks, with lists of their Pativālis. The editors are Prof. Kielhorn, Prof. Bühler, Mr. Dhruva, and Dr. Kirste. Besides three facsimile plates illustrating the present volume, three others—the Ratnapur inscription of 866, that of Gwalior of 933, and the Bilhari inscription of Chedi—belonging to vol. i., are included in the work, together with the preface and contents to the first volume. We are glad to understand that the Government of India has sanctioned the continuation of this important publication. It could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Burgess and his collaborators.

The Portfolio, edited by P. G. Hamerton (Seeley & Co.), is the latest to appear of the annuals, three of which we noticed the other week. The most serious, artistic, and scholarly of them all, this volume more than sustains the reputation of the series to which it belongs. Among the noteworthy essays in which it is rich are Mr. Watkiss Lloyd's able paper on 'Landscape in Homer,' a gem of its kind; and Mr. Hamerton's 'French Follies in Art,' in which the distinguished critic makes a vigorous onslaught on Impressionism in Paris, its birth-place, and in its chosen domain, the Champ de Mars. "Every one in Paris knows the names of the boldest daubers of the day," he writes, "but wisely denies them their hearts' desire, to get themselves talked about, for folly, impudence, defect of grace, incompetence and vulgarity, rather than not at all. Twenty years ago," Mr. Hamerton proceeds, "it was generally understood in France that a painter ought to have learned to paint, an engraver to engrave, and the admission to the Salon was looked upon, in itself, as a certificate of a certain culture. In the present day there are well-known artists whose distinction is to express themselves by pure audacity, without any technical preoccupation. One of the most deservedly celebrated of the French painters told me that a distinguished professor of the new principles expressed great hopes for a youthful genius on the ground that his pure soul was undefiled by any knowledge of drawing or the technicalities of painting, so that he could express his ideal without being bound in any way by artistic traditions." Like M. Lhomme in a recent number of *L'Art*, Mr. Hamerton thinks that in art Impressionism is anarchy. The remainder

of this volume comprises papers on 'The Inns of Court,' 'The Cleveland Hills and Dales,' 'Gruchy,' 'A. Bonvicino,' two or three of Rossetti's pictures, Mr. Briton Riviere, and Mr. Herkomer; and among the writers may be named Messrs. C. Phillips, W. Armstrong, and J. Leyland. Nearly all the plates are first rate.

ÉTRENNES.

FROM MESSRS. HACHETTE we have received a number of charming books for the season. The amount of nautical adventure introduced into the stories is noticeable. Among them may be mentioned Paul Marguerite's *Ma Grande*, an interesting tale of a French teacher and his sister, most cleverly illustrated, which deals with modern days, but brings in a very fair amount of boating; and *Le Secret de la Grève*, by Madame de Nanteuil, an historical romance of the eighteenth century, which, commencing in Brittany, takes the reader to the East, and gives pictures of the French navy under Suffren, of Hyder Ali and his French auxiliaries, &c. The illustrations by M. Paris deserve warm praise. *Aventures et Mémoires de Joël Kerbabin*, by Eugène Mouton, recounts the adventures of a Breton of the sixteenth century, who is nearly drowned in the first chapter, and undergoes a number of thrilling adventures with the Portuguese in Abyssinia and the Far East, of course including Tonquin, and finally returns safely to Landerneau. Again the designs of M. Paris deserve praise. *Les Trésors de la Fable*, also a tale of Breton life, opens in 1804, and deals with the long struggle between France and England. Surcouf figures in it, and the two boys who are the heroes are taken prisoners by the British. However, they escape, and see the world in a French privateer which goes to Martinique, experience a mutiny on board ship, and are sent adrift and encounter a variety of adventures. In *Hélène Corianis*, by Madame C. Colomb, we return to modern times. The scene is laid partly at Mentone and partly at New York, and the tale deals with the fortunes of an American family. There is no boating, but one of the party is nearly drowned in a pond. The hero marries Mlle. Corianis, of an old Monagasque family, and she buys back the lost acres of her ancestors. *Savons Madelon*, a bright story of four boys and a girl, by Jeanne Schultz, and *Le dernier Tour de l'Enchanteur Merlin*, by the same author, occupy a single volume. Among the smaller books are *L'Arche de Noé*, a tale by the Vicomtesse de Pitray, in which the heroine is sent off as far as Rio and finally marries an officer in the navy; and *Petit-Prince*, by Pierre Froment, the story of a young artist. *Alsace et Alsaciens* consists of three tales by Madame de Witt from the history of a country naturally an object of intense interest to Frenchmen. The first deals with the story of Hagenbach, the well-known creature of Charles the Bold; the second with Mulhouse at the time of the Revolution; and the third with the outbreak of the Revolution at Guebwiller. *Au Pays des Diamants*, by Count Meyners d'Estrey, is a story of African adventure similar to those familiar to British schoolboys.

A really splendid volume is *Les Îles oubliées*, by M. G. Vuillier, one of the handsomest gift-books of the season, illustrated by the author. It describes the Balearic Isles, Corsica, and Sardinia. To the splendid architecture of Palma full justice is done, while such cuts as those of the 'Maceros del Ayuntamiento' and the 'Un "Pagès" et sa Femme' show the Majorcan population to the life. Nor is the scenery neglected. The same praise may be bestowed on the parts of this handsome volume dealing with Corsica and Sardinia. The letterpress is excellent. The whole publication is as handsome as any we have seen of Messrs. Hachette.

Maisons d'Hommes célèbres, by M. Saglio, is

a delightful little book nicely illustrated. It begins with the house of Livia, and comes down to Buonaparte's birthplace at Ajaccio. *Histoires des Bêtes*, by Madame de Witt, is capital reading for children. *La Guerre*, par le Lt.-Colonel Hennebert, is an excellent popular account of modern warfare excellently illustrated. Two of these books belong to Messrs. Hachette's "Bibliothèque des Merveilles."

One more book of Messrs. Hachette's publishing we have to mention, *Bons Cœurs et braves Gens*, by M. Maxime du Camp, a series of tales most cleverly illustrated by M. F. de Myrbach and M. O. Tofani. The military scenes in 'Le Commandant Pamplemousse' are exceedingly good.

We have left ourselves no room to speak of the forty-six designs with which M. Desteux has enriched the handsome edition of the well-known tale *Ma Cousine Pot-au-Feu*, by Léon de Tinseau, which M. Calmann Lévy has published. Suffice it to say they are most enjoyable specimens of book illustration, extremely clever and spirited. *Pêcheur d'Islande* has been brought out by the same firm with a quantity of illustrations—some of them very successful—by M. Rudaux. Two better gift-books are not to be found.

WYCLIF'S PORTRAITS.

MR. C. T. MARTIN is quite right. The passage which I quoted from William of Malmesbury, with treacherous memory, proves that Harold's spies saw men clean shaven like priests; and, of course, this implies that they were accustomed to see priests clean shaven. But the argument of my letter, in which it was admitted that shaving was the rule within the Latin rite, remains untouched. 'I was showing cause against a statement that Wyclif "could never" have worn a beard in the fourteenth century. That statement is disproved by many facts and inferences. For instance, the rule was stricter for regulars than for the secular clergy; but it was so far from being rigid that we hear of a whole Order of Bearded Friars in the middle of the thirteenth century. The writer of the *Belgian Chronicle*, under the year 1240, says, "Ordo Fratrum Barbatum, qui etiam circa hoc tempus cepit, habebat domos 160." After all, if the rule had been twice as strong as it was, Wyclif followed his own judgment in matters of so much greater importance that one can hardly imagine him as feeling himself under any obligation to shave his face.

L. SERGEANT.

BREAM'S BUILDINGS.

67, South Lambeth Road, S.W., Dec. 14, 1892.

No answer has, it appears, been sent to your query in the *Athenæum* of the 26th of November as to who were Took and Bream. This is not surprising, seeing that, though I have searched upwards of a hundred works on London in my own possession, no account is given in any of them of the two persons mentioned. But as a hint may sometimes be useful, allow me to state that I found in Dobie's 'History of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George Bloomsbury' (London, 1829, p. 65) the following passage: "By a deed of bargain and sale, dated 1567, Edward Tooke conveyed to Luke Miller 'all the tenements, with the yards, gardens, or backside thereto belonging, situate in Lewkner's Lane,' &c. Was this Tooke the Tooke or Took of the court of that name? In 'London and its Environs Described,' in six volumes, London, 1761, which gives the names and frequently short descriptions of the streets, squares, remarkable buildings, &c., of London in alphabetical order, Bream's Buildings is put down as Breme's buildings, with a mark after it indicating that the name was that of the ground landlord or builder.

Has the large leaden and somewhat highly decorated cistern, with the date 1675 on it,

which was found in the basement of one of the houses in Took's Court, pulled down in 1891, and sold for 4l. 10s. (see *Builder*, August 29th, 1891), been examined by experts? It might tell them something. At all events, the finding of it deserves being recorded in the *Athenæum*.
C. W. HECKETHORN.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE proposal of the Scottish Universities Commissioners to enable the University of Glasgow to sell the Hunterian collection of coins has naturally excited opposition. The Hunterian collection is a fine one, although, as nothing has, we believe, been added to it during the hundred and odd years it has been in the custody of the university, it sadly needs additions. It would be more befitting a learned body like the university to spend money in filling up the gaps in its cabinet and rendering it accessible to the public, as the Commissioners of 1830 recommended, than to make money by parting with William Hunter's bequest. It is said that the University Library is short of funds, and that the coins are to be sold—*proh pudor!*—to pay for more books. A sensible pamphlet on the subject has been issued by Messrs. MacLehose.

THE German journals mention the purchase, "from an amateur of Scotland," by the Museum at Berlin, of a 'Virgin,' signed by Albert Dürer, dated 1506, and supposed to have been painted during the master's sojourn in Venice. It bears, it is said, distinct traces of the influence of Giovanni Bellini.

MESSRS. P. & D. COLNAGHI are about to publish a photograph of Mr. E. Burne Jones's 'King Cophetua'; the size of the plate is 26 in. by 12 in. The picture is in the New Gallery, which opens to the public on Monday next.

WE are glad to hear from his publishers, Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co., that the author of 'Eton of Old' is still living, and that his book has been written quite recently.

MR. JOHN GIBSON, an accomplished pupil of Sir Charles Barry, is dead, aged seventy-five. He had much to do with the building of the Houses of Parliament, with several of the more important provincial works of his chief, and, single-handed, was largely employed at the Northumberland Avenue. The Institute of Architects gave him its Royal Gold Medal in 1890.

MR. DICKES writes:—

"When I wrote the paper for the *Magazine of Art* a blemish in which you criticized the other day, the picture had not been cleaned. The elongated skull seemed to be furnished with a tail by its own dense shadow—sufficiently substantial to justify my adoption of Wornum's term for the monstrosity. It looked like nothing so much as an opened fish. But I did not overlook Sir C. Robinson's discovery, that it presented the appearance of a skull when viewed askance. Soon after my return from Germany, where I had been pursuing the clew in my hands, the picture was removed from the gallery for cleaning, and before it reappeared my article was already in type. I need not say that with 'more light' the tail of that 'fish' had vanished. The suggestion in the *Athenæum* of that date, that the pallor of the younger man, contrasted with the ruddy carnations of the elder, pointed to a possible and even close connexion between the skull and himself, struck me as very important; the more so because Otto Henry had had crosses worked upon the tapestry which represented himself and his companions visiting Jerusalem against such as were dead (now in the museum at Munich), and because his uncle, Friedrich the Churfürst, made a similar use of 'Totten-bahre.' But as the identity of the second personage with Philip, the younger brother of Otto Henry, could not be doubted in presence of the thrice repeated birth-date (November 12) recorded by the instruments near him, and of his portrait, I had to seek a wider application of the idea. Philip, when at the University of Padua in 1520, caught the French sickness, from which he was never afterwards free. We are told that he had to leave the Augsburg Conference (1530) and take to his bed. We hear again of his being ill in 1532, and so on until his miserable death

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at the early age of forty-five. This, in my view, was sufficient to account for his paleness. Thus, in 1533 the skull in perspective might mean 'moribundus,' but not 'mortuus.' It could also be intended as a symbol of the inevitable extinction of the ancient Witzelsbacher line, to which Otto Henry refers more than once. The latter was the view which I adopted in the supplementary paper."

We do not see why Mr. Dickes had to wait till the picture was cleaned. Several years ago Dr. H. Woodward showed the true nature of the object in the columns of this journal.

The famous French engraver and etcher, M. E. Paul Le Rat, is dead, a master of drawing who, even in France, was distinguished by a learning and skill such as very few English etchers can or do attempt to rival. In these respects he ranked with Rajon and M. Braquemond. He was a native of Paris, educated in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and gained much reputation by etching and engraving after Meissonnier and other moderns. A Medal of the Third Class was awarded to him in 1875, a Second-Class Medal in 1879, and a Gold Medal in 1889.

The French admirers of Meissonnier are going after all to carry out their often expressed intention of exhibiting a comprehensive collection of the master's works, more numerous and varied than any similar gathering with which we are already familiar. It is to be opened in March next at the galleries of M. Georges Petit, and will be especially rich in drawings and studies of all sorts, made for some pictures which have not yet been exhibited.

OUR Naples Correspondent writes:—

"The Vatican Library will shortly publish in phototype all the miniatures made by Giulio Clovio for the illustration of the MS. of the 'Divina Commedia' in the library of Duke Frederick d'Urbino, as well as the sketches made for them preserved in a kind of album of works executed by the above-named duke. Under each of these sketches is a note saying how the colours were to be distributed in the finished miniature. Clovio's miniatures are only those of the last cantos of the 'Purgatory' and the whole of the 'Paradise.' A figure of Beatrice, with a wreath of olive leaves on her head and a veil falling from her shoulders, is most beautiful. The frontispiece of the work will be a reproduction of the splendid frontispiece of the 'Paradise,' in which landscapes, figures, and the arms of the Duke of Urbino are introduced."

The continuation of the excavations at Novilara has led to the discovery of other tombs containing objects and feminine ornaments belonging to the seventh century B.C. In one tomb was found a fragment of *stèle* inscribed with Sabellian characters. At Arezzo the precise locality where stood the famous pottery factory of Caius and Lucius Annio in the year 82 B.C. has been discovered.

The last two numbers of the Athenian *Hestia* contain two long articles giving the results of Dr. Dörpfeld's latest excavations near the Areopagus, the sum of which is that, although this indomitable explorer has resumed work on the same spot this winter, he has not succeeded in finding the fountain of the Nine Springs where he expected. The area supposed at first by him to be a reservoir of water is now seen, from the nature of the pavement, to be that of a room in an ancient house which only in later times was made use of for storing water. The very old wall which flanks the road near this spot has an opening in its middle which seems to have been the entrance to this house. Dr. Dörpfeld has, however, succeeded in bringing to light, besides the discovery of a relief pointing to the existence here of a temple of *Æsculapius*, some fresh reliefs of the same character, some *hidrie*, together with a terra-cotta representing a female head, a small Doric capital in *coros lithos*, and, lastly, the relief of a woman carrying a babe at her breast. As for the road misinterred, there now remains no doubt that this is the celebrated road leading from the Ceramicius and the Agora to the Acropolis, along which passed the Panathenaic procession.

THE excavations at Delphi will be suspended at the end of December, to be resumed in March. The initial works have been almost wholly confined to the laying down of double iron rails for the removal by horse-trucks of the rubbish thrown up. Few things have, so far, come to view, the chief being an inscription of some importance.

THE United States Government has purchased from the Greek authorities copies in plaster of all the chief ancient monuments existing in Greece, which will be shipped shortly to New York for the collection being formed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A COMMISSION has been appointed at Cairo to consider the site and structure of the proposed new museum for the reception of the collection of Egyptian antiquities, now housed in the palace at Ghizeh. The site which appears the most desirable to the commission is a vacant piece of ground just below the Kasr-el-Nil, which is close to the river, and within a short walk of the European quarter of the city. We have from the first protested against the present position of the museum on account of its distance from Cairo, and have pointed out the insecurity of the lath and plaster palace at Ghizeh. It is to be hoped that the commission will decide to commence building operations at once. The fabric should be solid, fire-proof, and free from the tawdry ornamentation that so frequently disfigures our European museums.

DR. TSOUNDAS has resumed his excavations in the Necropolis of Mycenæ, and he is already reported to have made some valuable discoveries.

DR. RICCI, of the Archæological School of Rome, who is preparing a critical edition of the famous long Greek inscription of the Museo Lapidario of Verona, known as the last will of Epicteta, has succeeded in determining the much contested question of its origin. Boeckh in his 'Corpus,' relying on internal evidence, had attributed it to Thera; others, however, had thought it came from Laconia. In examining at the Ambrosian Library of Milan the MS. letters of Onorio Belli, written from Crete to Valerio Barbarano, and an exceedingly rare partial publication of the same made by Magrini, now almost lost sight of, Dr. Ricci has found proofs that this monumental inscription was really found in Thera, whence it was sent to Onorio Belli in Crete (who first sent a copy to Venice), and from Crete to Italy.

MUSIC

Student and Singer: the Reminiscences of Charles Santley. (Arnold.)

MR. SANTLEY tells us that he had no personal desire to submit these musical reminiscences to the public, but was persuaded into doing so by the solicitation of numerous acquaintances; and he further modestly asserts that he has no pretension to sufficient literary qualification for book-writing. It may be admitted that his style as a penman has not the same polish that distinguishes him as a vocalist, but it bears in equal measure the stamp of hearty sincerity, and even when he strays into subjects not strictly musical Mr. Santley shows by the matter and the manner of his discourse that he is a typical North-country Englishman. On one occasion, while engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre under the Mapleson management, an old seafaring acquaintance told him bluntly that he was "a good sailor spoiled. You ought to be ordering your men on board ship, instead of bawling and squalling your voice away in that stuffy

theatre." The rude critic understood the bold, bluff nature of the artist he was addressing, which well expresses itself in this quotation:—

"I did not know that pinchbeck was frequently preferred to gold, impudent sham to modest reality; and I had not read 'Sartor Resartus,' nor meditated on the fact that man is not only a gullible animal, but that he prefers to be gulled. I have learned all this in the course of my career, as much greater men than I have done. I have seen that monstrous incompetency, aided by 'backsheesh' of one kind or another, is more than a match for titanic genius, and that a pat on the back from a royal hand is of more avail than consummate talent. And I have learned that fuss and talk about Art, Poetry, Painting, Architecture, and Music, is mostly cant and hypocrisy."

And again:—

"The essential natural qualification for a singer is a sonorous voice of sympathetic quality; the unintellectual public is satisfied with the sound which pleases its ear, and bestows its applause irrespective of artistic merit. Vanity and laziness step in and say, 'The public is content, the money rolls in, why study more?' Conscience is thrust aside. How many promising young artists have come to an untimely end in consequence! Yet I have known some who, when the voice has begun to lose its charm, roused by the voice of conscience, with determined efforts have succeeded in making Art a more than sufficient substitute for the magic of a fresh voice."

These are timely words, especially at present, when young English singers worthy to take the place of those who have occupied the foremost position in oratorio for many years are not forthcoming, at any rate in sufficient numbers. Frequently we have drawn attention to promising aspirants, only to find that the words of encouragement have had a deleterious rather than a beneficial effect. Mr. Santley's book is full of aphorisms, addressed not only to vocalists, but to habitual smokers, drinkers, and others with whom habit has become second nature. The recital of his studies in Italy under Gaetano Nava—of whom he speaks in terms of the highest respect, both as a teacher and a man—and his early struggles as an artist are pleasantly told, one of his best, or, at any rate, most sympathetic friends being H. F. Chorley. Of this distinguished and fearless critic Mr. Santley writes:—

"I expected to find a dark, stern man, with a tendency to domineer; I was surprised, therefore, to meet a delicate-looking being, with light, sandy hair, a thin, rather squeaky voice, and a hesitating shy manner, which I afterwards soon discovered was only manner. There was no lack of decision in the expression of his opinions; he entertained the strongest prejudices of any one I ever knew, but he was one of the best friends I ever had."

Interesting remarks are also made concerning Sir Michael Costa's peculiarities as a man and a conductor. In the latter capacity at rehearsals he always read a bar or two behind instead of before the orchestra in unfamiliar works, in order the more readily to correct mistakes. There is something to be said for this method, the performers, knowing that they would receive no cue, being, of course, on the alert; but as a means for saving time it cannot be commended. Mr. Santley's artistic career after his early troubles, which were of a severe nature and are graphically told, is

sufficiently familiar to all who are interested in musical work; but he frequently takes the reader into his confidence in a way that is at once entertaining and instructive. Probably, in days which every musician will hope are still far distant, the writer of these reminiscences will be most prominently remembered for his unapproachable interpretation of the principal part in Mendelssohn's 'Elijah.' In connexion with this he says:

"The three episodes in the first part—the resuscitation of the widow's dead son, the confounding of the priests of Baal, and the calling down of the rain which ends the part—demand the greatest possible amount of force, not physical so much as mental, by far the most trying. The mind must be absorbed in the scenes represented, or the performance, however good as a vocal display, cannot be a portrayal of the character of Elijah; consequently, to those who are able to discriminate, it will be totally uninteresting. I grant there are but few who care to discriminate, or are capable of doing so, but it is to those few a true artist will address himself."

In the closing pages Mr. Santley discusses in all seriousness the possible future of the thousands of musical students now being annually turned out of our recently established schools and academies. He is strongly in favour of subventioned theatres in the principal centres of Great Britain, being of opinion that the money granted from the nation for elementary musical tuition is, for the most part, wasted. Though somewhat disjointed, the book is eminently readable, and to a certain degree instructive.

Studies in Modern Music. By W. H. Hadow. (Seeley & Co.)—The author of this volume is a Fellow of Worcester College; but there is no trace of amateurishness in the treatment of his subject, or rather subjects. On the contrary, he writes with striking thoughtfulness and breadth of view, so that his essays may be read with much interest by musicians. They are four in number, the first being 'Music and Musical Criticism: a Discourse on Method'; the second, 'Hector Berlioz and the French Romantic Movement'; the third, 'Robert Schumann and the Romantic Movement in Germany'; and the last, 'Richard Wagner and the Reform of the Opera.' Mr. Hadow's style is epigrammatic, and his assertions constantly open the door for controversy, though he is not polemical in an unpleasant sense. In almost every sentence he is vigorous and persuasive, and to quote from his book would be to do him an injustice. No volume on musical æsthetics produced for many years has given us greater pleasure in reading, which is, of course, not tantamount to saying that we agree unreservedly with every expressed opinion. 'Studies in Modern Music,' however, may be very warmly commended for perusal by all, whether professional or amateur, who are interested in musical art. It is a remarkable book, because, unlike the majority of musical treatises by amateurs, it is full of truth and common sense; and it is in no disparaging spirit that we add that the portraits and copious index do not greatly increase its value, for it is a book for reading rather than reference.

Musical Gossip.

With the exception of two morning performances of Italian opera at Covent Garden and a morning Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall to-day, musical work has been suspended during the past week, and there does not seem to be a promise of much activity before the middle of next month. Reports from the provinces, however, show that performances of

'The Messiah' have been as numerous as ever.

The Duke of Fife has consented to preside at the 155th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians at the Hôtel Métropole on February 25th next.

The Cambridge University Musical Society will next year celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its existence by a special performance, at which several eminent foreign musicians have been invited to conduct selections from their own compositions, and also to receive the degree of Mus. Doc., *honoris causa*. Brahms and Verdi have been compelled to decline, but Saint-Saëns, Max Bruch, Boito, Tschakowsky, and Grieg have accepted, and the occasion will, therefore, be one of exceptional interest.

Under the title of "Plowitz Concerts" three performances of chamber music will be given by Herr Theodor Plowitz, of the Vienna Conservatoire, on January 24th and February 16th at the Princes' Hall, and on March 2nd at St. George's Hall. Herr Plowitz states that he desires his concerts to be the means "for the introduction of young and rising vocal and instrumental talent."

The annual general conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians will be held in London next week, from Monday to Friday, the headquarters being the Midland Hotel.

Mr. F. H. Cowen has arrived in Genoa to arrange the details of the production of his opera 'Signa,' which will probably take place before the end of January.

SIGNOR LEONCAVALLO's opera 'I Pagliacci' has just been produced at Berlin with brilliant success. Those who have witnessed this work are unanimous in pronouncing it one of the finest Italian operas that have seen the light for several years, some even asserting that the composer evinces greater genius than Mascagni.

ACCORDING to some German papers the *Tagebücher* of O. Nicolai, the composer of the opera 'Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor,' will shortly be published. The book will be supplemented by biographical notices from the pen of the editor, Herr B. Schröder.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON. Royal Choral Society, 'The Messiah,' 8, Albert Hall.
TUES. Finsbury Choral Association, *Conversations*, 7, Holloway Hall.
SAT. Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

The "Dallastype" Shakespeare: a Reduced Facsimile of the First Folio (1623) Edition.
Parts I. and II. (Dallas, Garratt & Co.)

We have received the first two parts of this new reproduction of the famous folio of 1623: the first part—large-paper issue—gives the portrait and preliminary matter, nine leaves; the second part—small paper—gives the first sixteen pages of 'The Tempest.'

This is now the third attempt to produce, with the aid of photography, a facsimile of the—in many respects—most important edition of Shakspeare's plays. Staunton's in 1866, and Chatto & Windus's in 1876, were photolithographs; the process by which the present facsimile is produced, and to which Mr. Dallas gives his name, is, we presume, some modification of photozincography, the essential characteristic of which is that it presents the text as a raised surface, which can be printed from as from ordinary type. This is probably an advantage at the press; but in the first place it is obvious that with either stone or metal plate everything must depend on the excellence of the photographic transfer, and on the skill and care with which the cleaning process is

effected. We imagine, too, that in one respect the stone may have an advantage, inasmuch as faults detected on examination of a first proof may be readily corrected by the lithographer, both by erasure and addition; whereas only erasure seems possible on a plate the general surface of which has been eaten away by acids for the purpose of leaving a raised text. In this case, we presume, "outs" and defective letters would necessitate an entirely new plate, and a repetition of all stages of the process.

On these technical points, however, we speak with diffidence, having no working experience; it is the result only which we pretend to appreciate, and we confess that, after minute examination and comparison of the three facsimiles, we fail to see in what respect the dallastype justifies the superiority claimed for it. With Staunton's facsimile, the full size of the original, this new venture, reduced to very little more than half size, can scarcely be said to be in competition. On the other hand, the dallastype has the advantage over Chatto & Windus's little volume, this latter being made on a scale of rather less than one-third of the original size—a scale which makes it rather trying to readers not blessed with exceptionally strong sight. Nevertheless, the Chatto & Windus volume is excellent in its way, and we have even noted in it several places in which, notwithstanding its diminutive size, it more clearly reproduces the original than does the dallastype. It is too soon, perhaps, with so small a portion of the latter before us, to form any decided opinion of the merits of the dallastype; but the specimens we have are, on the whole, decidedly satisfactory, and we heartily wish success to the enterprise. The large-paper issue, on excellent white hand-made paper, will evidently make a sumptuous volume; the small-paper issue, on toned and smoothed paper, does not present so comely an appearance, though of course in other respects it should be equally valuable, and more convenient to handle. As presenting a true portrait of the general appearance of the original, every student who has not one or both of the preceding facsimiles should procure this, or indeed procure it in addition to them; each in its turn may assist to clear up dubious renderings in the other two. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that these process-made books can obviate the necessity of occasional reference to the original. Those occasions will be but few; still instances arise in which, in a nice point of textual criticism, the very form of a broken letter may be of importance: a good photograph might be depended on as evidence in such cases, but that photograph translated into printer's ink gives but a lifeless form of its original, and the facsimile, therefore, so far from being an invaluable guide, may become positively misleading. For all practical purposes our experience is that the extremely accurate reprint published by Lionel Booth in 1862-4 is more trustworthy as it certainly is far more legible, and, as first published in three parts, more convenient for use.

We notice, by the way, one fault in the preliminary matter of this facsimile, which, however, may be easily remedied: the

"Catalogue" of the plays, which should come at the end, is misplaced.

Edmond Gondinet: Théâtre complet. Tome I. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—The first of a collection in six volumes of the plays of Edmond Gondinet has seen the light. It is a fairly representative volume, containing 'Gavaut, Edmond et Cie.,' a conspicuous Palais Royal success often seen in England; 'Tête de linotte,' an amusing farce, played at the Vaudeville in 1882 and once given here; 'Christiane,' a four-act comedy, graver and more didactic, which was played in December, 1871, at the Théâtre Français, with MM. Delaunay, Biquet, and Febvre, Mlle. Reichemberg, and Madame Tholer in the principal rôles; and 'La servante blanche,' a one-act comedy in vers libres, first seen at the Gymnase. The plays are agreeable to read and the collection is welcome.

Edmond Gondinet: Théâtre complet. Tome II. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—The second volume of M. Gondinet's collected works contains 'Jonathan,' the sauciest and least decent of the plays which enabled the Gymnase to enter into successful competition with the Palais Royal. To speak of *double entente* in the case of the dialogue would be to employ a euphemism. 'Oh, Monsieur!' is a bright *saynète* in verse the malice of which would not discredit La Fontaine. 'Les grandes Demoiselles' and 'Le manche' are free enough, but have proved incapable of being set before an English public. 'Le Tunnel' is more farcical and not much more decent.

THE WEEK.

ATHELPHI.—"The Lost Paradise," a Drama in Three Acts. By Henry C. de Mille.
ITALY.—"Charley's Aunt," a Farce in Three Acts. By Brandon Thomas.
HERMAN.—"Eagle Joe," a Drama in Four Acts. By Harry Herman.

AMONG the manifold incarnations of the love of love, love the leveller is conspicuous. Has not Victor Hugo shown us the haughty and jealously guarded Queen of Spain stooping to kiss a valet? And does not ballad literature record how Sukey—we are not quite sure of the lady's name—"the good manty-maker," who "to luke at a carry throwt sin," at length stooped to the low and learned to prize aright the homely sincerity and rugged graces of the makers of our ways? In 'The Lost Paradise,' adapted by Mr. Henry C. de Mille from 'Das verlorene Paradies' of Herr Ludwig Fulda, we are shown how Margaret Knowlton, the daughter of an owner of ironworks, conquers her pride and marries her father's foreman in preference to his partner. The dramatist, however, is less sincere in workmanship than the ballad-monger. There is nothing to lead us to judge that the "navy" to whom the subjugation of Sukey was effected was other than an average representative of a class on the character and inspirations of which students of social problems have bestowed inadequate attention. Victor Hugo, however, merges the footman the patriot, and confers on Ruy Blas apparent rank and distinction to "light the ways." Herr Fulda similarly sinks the workman in the inventor, and turns into that ought to be, and practically is, a capitalist a hero supposed to be a representative of labour. Such coquetry is the less defensible since the purpose of the drama is socialistic; the operative is supposed to monopolize all virtue, and the capitalist to be a despot or a thief. With the views Herr

Fulda chooses to put forth we are not concerned. Science, religion, social ethics, what not, are taught us in novels; why should not political economy be expounded in a play? All we ask is that the author shall have the courage of his convictions, and not expect us to believe in what he himself declines to accept. For the rest, he has written a powerful and sympathetic play, and has succeeded in interesting his audience in the subjugation of his heroine. Reuben Maitland is a fine enough fellow, and Margaret Knowlton, though fondled and spoiled by her parents, retains her hold upon us. From the first it is apparent that she feels in her admirer and mentor the interest that may easily ripen into love. His avowals of affection shock and offend her the more as she is conscious of an inward instinct struggling on his behalf; and it is more as a barrier against her own weakness than for any other reason that she accepts another suitor. Before she yields to her better nature Maitland has displayed marvellous gifts of heroism and self-denial, while the man she has exalted to be his rival proves wholly unworthy.

The background of the play, meanwhile, is based upon Mrs. Barrett Browning's 'Cry of the Children,' and our sympathies are demanded for those who

—are weary ere they run,

Who have never seen the sunshine, nor the glory
Which is brighter than the sun.

We are shown, indeed, the whirling wheels of the factory, and witness the strike which in a moment stops their revolutions. The scene and the names are American, and the ways of two of the comic actors suggest that they had originally been played as negroes. This, however, may simply result from the efforts of the exponents to assign local colour. For the rest the play, which includes among its executants Mr. Warner, Mr. Abingdon, Miss Dorothy Dorr, and other actors, is competently given.

'Charley's Aunt' is a thoroughly amusing and utterly preposterous piece, showing the manner in which two Oxford undergraduates invite their sweethearts to luncheon in their rooms, and, in order to observe the proprieties, rig up a third undergraduate as a woman, and compel him to personate an aunt whose promised arrival has been inconveniently postponed. This trifle is brilliantly acted, and obtained a conspicuous success. Mr. Penley's performance of the elderly matron was admirably artistic and comic. It is only to be hoped that he will not yield to temptation, and accentuate a part which, droll as it now seems, might easily be rendered repellent. The author filled out a bright little character sketch in his own piece.

Mr. Herman's drama of life in the "Wild West" begins with promise which remains unfulfilled. The two acts which pass among frontiersmen have a certain amount of novelty. Between these, however, are intercalated two other acts the scene of which is Paris, and these are at once extravagant and feeble. Mr. Herman's hero is, moreover, too weak and changeable a creature to inspire interest. Having brought up an orphan child, who regards him as father, he gives way to a foolish passion for her which leads him, after she has eloped with and married the man she

loves, to endeavour to get her into his power, and, by employing the agency of a mesmerist, to compromise her with her husband. In the mesmeric trance the heroine does indeed throw herself into the arms of a man who is not her husband. Neither, however, is it the hero. In the end Eagle Joe becomes penitent, saves the life of his successful rival, and meets in so doing his own death. There was much energetic acting, and one performance that stands out, the presentation by Mr. W. H. Day of an impecunious mesmerist.

Dramatic Gossip.

GORGEOUS as is the pantomime at Drury Lane and splendid as are the effects which recent discoveries enable the management to produce, the whole cannot be regarded as satisfactory. By the all but exclusive employment of music-hall "artistes" the action gains in spirit, but loses in delicacy and charm. Pretence to poetry or grace of sentiment is no longer made. What is worse, the stories in which childhood delighted are vulgarized. To see Little Red Riding Hood or Little Bo-peep presented by a young lady with the pronounced style of the music-hall, to hear her talk of nothing but kissing and hugging, and to watch Little Boy Bluetipping a knowing wink to his sweetheart for the time being, is nothing short of desecration. Oh, Sir Augustus! most lavish of caterers, most skilful of organizers, most inspired of managers, leave our children their fairy tales. Though our maids and matrons may confine their studies to the society papers; though, to the quintessential delight of elderly admirers, they dance skirt dances in our drawing-rooms; though they dine and sup in public, and find the music-hall better fun than the theatre, leave us the nursery and the cradle. Not until this year has the process of poisoning the mind in infancy been carried out, and it is a veritable poison to associate music-hall performances with the heroines of nursery lore. The first audience, consisting wholly of grown up people, may not find the fare too highly spiced; but the time of the children will come, and the unwisdom as well as the evil of the course you are adopting will then be evident. A pantomime at Drury Lane has been the highest pleasure within the reach of children. So let it remain. For your admirable ogres, for your comic woodcutters, for your superb ballets, we are thankful, but your little shepherdesses of the music-hall, with their vulgar fancies and style, have nothing to do with pantomime nor with childhood!

The pantomime at the Olympic is by Mr. Oscar Barrett, and is entitled 'Dick Whittington and his Cat.'

PANTOMIMES were given, as usual, at most of the outlying theatres, including the Crystal Palace, the Standard, and the Surrey, and at one or two circuses.

A COMEDY by Mr. Henry James, with a part specially designed for Miss Ada Rehan, will constitute one of the pieces produced by Mr. Augustin Daly upon opening his London theatre.

MR. CHUDLEIGH has arranged to give, between four and six in the afternoon, at the Court Theatre what is now called a triple bill. His next production will, it is stated, be a comedy by Mr. Pinero. A play by Messrs. Sims and Raleigh has also been accepted.

MESSRS. SIMS AND RALEIGH have written a piece to follow 'Our Boys' at the Vaudeville.

On the 11th of January Prof. Herkomer will produce at Bushey a drama by Mr. W. L. Courtney, entitled 'Time's Revenges.' Miss Marie Wurmz has written the incidental music. The proceeds will not (as has been stated) go to the village charities, but to the Herkomer

Village Nurse Fund, an admirable institution initiated and controlled by Prof. Herkomer.

'CRIME AND JUSTICE,' a sufficiently vigorous melodrama, given last week, constituted the Boxing Day attraction at Sadler's Wells. It is by Mr. Burford Delannoy, who played in it the villain, and Mr. Norman Harvey.

A DUOLOGUE by Miss Clara Savile Clarke, entitled 'A Woman's Vengeance,' is to be given by Miss Eweretta Lawrence and Mr. Bassett Roe at St. George's Hall. It is described as a tragedy in miniature.

'CHARLES DEMAILLY,' by MM. Paul Alexis and Oscar Méténier, the latest success at the Gymnase-Dramatique, is an adaptation to modern times of a novel of Jules and Edmond de Goncourt depicting life under the Second Empire. One of its most popular effects is the presentation on the stage of an open-air concert.

M. SARDOU has written, in conjunction with M. Moreau, for the Grand Théâtre, Paris, a five-act piece named 'Madame Sans-Gêne,' a *sobriquet* bestowed in the time of the Empire upon the wife of a military officer.

MR. FREDERICK HORNER has secured the dramatic rights of 'Championol malgré Lui,' the latest success at the Paris Théâtre des Nouveautés. It is to be produced when occasion permits at the Court Theatre, and will also be given on Easter Monday at the Garden Theatre, New York.

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